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••—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

'Put World's House in Order'

Paris Congress Gets Warning

Nationalism Has Failed to Pay

Can U. S. Deport Alien Hosts?

Britain Backs Good Will Pact

Irish Free State Plans Peace

NATIONS must cease trying to put their own houses in order regardless of one another and together put the world's house in order. This proposition, solemnly uttered by Pres. J. H. Fentener van Vlissingen as he opens the International Chamber of Commerce sessions in Paris, profoundly moves 1000 business leaders from 35 countries. Practically every nation, the noted Dutch industrialist declares, is struggling to set to rights its own house without regard to the disorder its methods cause in other households. "During the present slump we have done almost nothing to increase adaptability, almost everything to increase rigidity." Economic nationalism condemns itself—It never can be made to pay.

¶ President Lebrun of France and many diplomats hear Mr. van Vlissingen's warning that the "world war of quotas and exchanges" must end before prosperity can return. Today's intense nationalism has received no sterner rebuke than at the hands of this expert on international commerce. Interestingly, he says the United States has led the world in beginning a reduction of its tariff barriers by effecting cuts up to 50 per cent with countries making new commercial treaties. The American movement is still young—But it is welcomed as an evidence of clear thinking and a step in the right direction.

¶ An American move away from putting the world's house in order appears threatened by Representative Martin Dies of Texas. His deportation bill provides that no job shall be held by an alien that can be filled by a citizen. He claims 150 Congressmen are pledged to the measure and wants 10,000,000 citizens to join in forcing it into a law. Of the 16,500,000 foreign-born in America, 7,000,000 are not naturalized. Mr. Dies would expel 3,000,000 said to be of illegal entry, give 4,000,000 one year to become citizens or leave—He envisages the unemployment problem being solved through wholesale deportation.

¶ Representative Dies says Germany has deported 3,000,000 aliens and given their jobs to citizens. France has expelled more than 2,000,000, England and Italy unrecorded numbers. Enthusiasm for the Dies scheme of reducing unemployment is cooled by sober second thought. European countries can push aliens across borders into their native lands. Sending them in shiploads across the Atlantic to homelands not prepared to give them work or support is a different matter. If just, it is not kind; it might become appalling. It would enkindle hatred, retaliation—It would probably be nationalism's most bitterly resented act.

¶ Britain, having taken a bold step toward putting the world house in order, is having difficulty in overcoming the anger of its friends. Premier Laval and other French statesmen rebuff Capt. Anthony Eden as he explains that back of the Anglo-German naval treaty is simply Britain's conviction that Germany had to be given a better deal in order to get Europe away from war memories and war consciousness. Premier Mussolini also receives Eden's pleadings coldly. France and Italy say Britain deserted their solid front. But history may be more kind—Britain may be blessed for its courage in attempting through generous if solitary action to end old hates.

¶ The Irish Free State gives evidence of preparing for a move the family of nations has been hoping would come. Understanding with Britain and an end to the costly disagreement looms. President Eamon de Valera is reported to be working on an agreement that can bring the two countries back to political and commercial understanding. The Free State would agree never to become a republic unless directed to do so by a plebiscite, would always help defend Britain from aggression, and would afford an enemy to Britain no base. Britain would accept a republic if so voted and would remove its Governor General—Here is a peace that would be monumental.

¶ Putting the world's house in order involves basically consideration for the rights of others. The house-adjusting could be speeded if there were even an over-consideration. Expressed forbearance, together with a sincere geniality, probably could reduce most of the separating barriers. The day's news shows what things are greatly needed. Cheeringly, the news also shows efforts being made by certain nations to provide these things. Britain has dared to make a friend of Germany. The United States lets down a tariff barrier or two. The Irish Free State turns to conciliation—Surely these are steps toward an ordered house, not for one nation but for all the nations.

Relief Problem To Last Years, New York Told

Recovery Cannot Keep Pace With Needs, Lehman Hears

Sound Plan Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—Warning that even the return of normal employment cannot entirely liquidate the public relief load for many years, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's commission on unemployment relief laid before him and citizens of New York today the findings of its survey of relief administration in New York City with a recommendation for charter revision to set up home relief as a regular government function.

With unequivocal emphasis, the report calls for larger relief expenditure in contradistinction to the theory that the emergency will soon be over and that home relief is a passing phase. The commission contends that not only can recovery not march so fast that relief will soon cease to be necessary, but that unemployables as well as unemployed will remain "a large public relief load for years to come."

Graft Called Insignificant

The commission, of which Allen Wardwell is chairman, reports that charges of graft, chiseling and political influence in the handling of the city's huge relief budget have only the slightest foundation in fact. There is no wide and permeating corruption nor waste in the distribution of relief funds, the report declares.

On the other hand, it describes a condition of incompetency and in efficiency that goes right to the heart of the bureau as a result of the city's "Penny-wise,-pound-foolish policy that not only has lowered the morale of the relief administration but added unnecessarily to its cost."

With an efficient and humane administration impossible because of inadequate physical quarters, with clerical processes a hopeless muddle of red tape, with the precinct offices, which are the bonework of the system, so "crowded, noisy and untidy that applicants for relief suffer acutely from a sense of lost pride, lost status and personal inadequacy, the commission characterizes as "naïve" the conception that a "business" administration is the key to the solution of all defects.

Private Standards Useless

"Because large sums of money and the management of large groups of employees are involved," it continues, "many persons have fallen into the error of thinking that the problem is primarily one of business administration, rather than of social-service administration.

"Relief administration must be businesslike in so far as this term connotes economy and efficiency, but it is manifestly unwise to insist that it may be run on the same basic principles which are employed in private, industrial or commercial business."

The commission urges the present time, while the new Federal Works program provides a "breathing spell," as propitious for a thorough reorganization of the Home Relief Bureau.

Insurance is Inadequate

The city has ready to hand a large group of people developed in the depression period who are capable of rendering efficient service in the field of public welfare administration, it states.

Unemployment insurance will not provide a complete answer to the problem, since benefits under any insurance plan are necessarily limited, the committee holds, adding that:

"It therefore . . . is imperative that the best possible administrative machinery be planned and erected, the soundest possible policies for granting assistance be introduced and the wisest fiscal procedures be set up."

Security Linked to New Constitution

Congress Lacks Power to Meet Trade Needs, Authority Finds

State Laws Attempting to Fix Prices Voided in Court Rulings

This article is the second of four comprising the full text of Dr. McBain's address on important constitutional questions at the Conference on Canadian-American Affairs at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.

By Howard Lee McBain

Dean of the Graduate Faculties of Columbia University

It is perfectly true in the United States that farming, mining, manufacturing, transportation, industries, commerce, finance, labor, communication have all become organized into a complicated whole largely upon a national basis.

State lines have been completely ignored except as the states within their reserved powers have compelled recognition of their existence and conformity to their requirements.

It is perfectly true also that the scope of powers with which the national Government is endowed does not correspond to the national range of business. Business can and does change so much more rapidly than politics that it would be hopelessly impossible to keep political powers constantly abreast with business practices. This fact can be in nowise better illustrated than by reference to the recent NRA decision.

Definition of Commerce

The chief constitutional clauses that are available for expansion of national powers are the power to regulate interstate and foreign commerce and the power to tax. Of these the commerce power has been the more important.

The Supreme Court has told us, however, that farming, mining, and manufacturing are not commerce at all—interstate or otherwise. What does this mean? It means that Congress has no power whatever to regulate wages, or hours of labor, or conditions of union or nonunion membership. It cannot by allocation of quotas or any other direct method restrict output. It cannot curb expansion. It cannot control financial policies.

Buying and selling, however, are commerce. When therefore the farmer or the mine owner or the manufacturer sells across state lines he engages in interstate commerce and thus subjects himself to congressional control. It is therefore on the basis of this selling and shipping across state lines that the anti-trust law was sustained. As interstate sellers and shippers business men may be prevented from combining to restrict trade.

Liberty of Contract

But Congress cannot reach back of these commercial activities to control their farming, mining, and manufacturing activities by closing to them the avenues of interstate commerce unless they comply with congressional requirements—requirements, for instance, in the matter of their labor policies. The first child labor decision settled that question of congressional incompetence.

What about price fixing? Since selling and buying are acts of commerce, it would seem that Congress might have power to control prices in interstate commerce, but here another clause of the Constitution intervenes. Even in regulating commerce, Congress may not deprive persons of liberty without due process of law.

Liberty of contract is one of the liberties which the court says is thus protected. The court has never had occasion to say whether Congress could or could not fix or stabilize prices in interstate commerce for the reason that it has never had occasion to do so.

But the court has passed upon a number of state laws that have attempted to fix prices. It has laid down the general rule that prices can be controlled only if the business is "affected with a public interest." Briefly put, this means that the business must be in the nature of a public utility.

Price Control

The liberty of contract which an individual enjoys against state interference is the same liberty of contract that he enjoys against national interference. Should the occasion arise there is no reason to believe that the court would not apply this same rule to congressional action. This means, therefore, that Congress may not set up any general plan of price control for interstate commodities.

Wholesalers and retailers are engaged in commerce for the reason

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World Chamber Hears Attacks On New Deals

President Assails Planned Economy as Businessmen Meet at Paris

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 24—An appeal from world's business to world's governments to end the present economic war by turning resolutely away from nationalism, opened the Paris Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce.

"What we need most at the moment is a new approach to the world's problems based on a new spirit—the spirit that the prosperity of one nation depends on the prosperity of others," declared J. H. Fentener van Vlissingen, president of the Chamber, in his address at the opening session today. Condemning "planned economy" as an instance of shortsighted nationalism already beginning to prove unprofitable, he asserted that "the world is readier now than at any time since the war to believe that lasting recovery can come only with an extension of world trade." He insisted that the "world war of quotas and exchange" is all wrong. He warned that "every nation is trying to put its own house in order without troubling itself about the disorder it creates in other households."

Stability Far Away

Business leaders from 35 countries heard their President call stability—"whether in prices or production or the system as a whole"—an "unattainable ideal at the present."

"Unfortunately during the present slump," he said, "we have done almost nothing to increase adaptability and almost everything to increase rigidity."

In a full and fundamental report on the problem of world trade, which formed the basis of his address today, Mr. van Vlissingen drew a frankly pessimistic picture of the situation, and put the problem of improving this picture squarely up to the businessmen from all over the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

'Waif' Discovered 40 Years Ago New Cinderella to Astronomers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif., June 24—A tiny waif of the sky discovered 40 years ago by an English amateur astronomer has blossomed out of comparative obscurity in true Cinderella fashion to become the most talked-of object in the northern sky.

Observers at the Mt. Wilson Observatory recently trained the "big gun" of astronomy on little Miss Nobody and found that this particular system was not speeding away from earth with the customary high velocity found for almost all external galaxies. They noticed the spiral arms, extensions of nebulous mass away from a central nucleus—the identification mark of a spiral nebula.

Nearest

Not only is Number 342 a spiral nebula, but it is the nearest to earth of all island universes and the third largest in the sky. Nevertheless it is still invisible to the naked eye. Rediscovery was made recently at Harvard Observatory where research has revealed more than 150,000 new galaxies.

Obscuring matter, "star dust" hid from Denning the true nature of his nameless waif, but astronomers after nearly four decades of "Number 342" became dissatisfied, pointed some of the world's largest telescopes in the direction of the waif in the constellation of the giraffe — Camelopardalis — and discovered spiral arms extending outward from the nucleus. These are clearly revealed only with special photographic plates and special telescopes.

Exposures of more than three hours at Harvard's Oak Ridge Station now show the diameter of "342" to be greater than 40 minutes of arc, or, in angular measure, the spiral is larger than the moon at full.

12th Magnitude

Because it is so faint—probably of the 12th magnitude—and because of the dark obscuring matter, it can only be observed with a telescope, though a moderate-sized one will bring it into visibility.

The new spiral in Camelopardalis is exceeded in size only by the great Andromeda Nebula and by the long-known open spiral nebula, Messier 33. The real diameter is probably more than 10,000 light years or 60,000,000,000,000,000 miles, yet it is probably less than 1,000,000 light years distant.

Compared with other known island universes, this one is like a next-door neighbor to earth if Andromeda and Messier 33 can be considered as in the back yard. Beyond these stretch countless others which even the most powerful telescopes show extending ad infinitum.

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Monday, June 24

Abyssinia—Eden and Mussolini Discuss Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The critical question of possible war in Ethiopia was expected to dominate the talks of Anthony Eden and Benito Mussolini, which opened today.

Ostensibly the meeting was to exchange views on Britain's naval pact with Germany, and Britain's desire to have Italy make similar pacts. But in fact, the questions of whether Mussolini would submit to League of Nations arbitration, and what forms of compromise would be acceptable to him, must have overshadowed all else. Both statesmen realize, it was said, the disastrous results of a breach between Mussolini and Britain and the League, at this time.

Many things besides navy discussed at Rome: Page 1.

Naval Limitation—British-German Plan Offered

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain is sounding out the major naval powers on a general limitation agreement, to be constructed on the basis of mutually exchanged naval building programs.

Now that the German and British schedules for laying down new ships are set forth, it is hoped to bring the other naval powers into this method of relieving suspicion and competitive building. The suggestion is being confidentially dispatched to the interested nations, and is wholly tentative at the present stage.

Details of the British-Reich proposals on naval limitation: Page 12.

Profiteering—Shipbuilding Safeguards Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Senate Munitions Investigating Committee, reporting today on its 38-day inquiry into naval shipbuilding, recommended legislation to prevent collusion and profiteering.

The report indicated that later the committee would make suggestions on the problem of removing or rendering harmless to the public interest the close interdependence of the navy and shipbuilders, who "wrap the flag around their private interests."

The bills, sponsored by the committee, would (1) empower the Comptroller General to examine navy yard estimates and private yard estimates and bids before the navy makes any awards for ships; (2) limit premiums on ships to a definite amount, and cut in half the 11.1 per cent profit now allowed when the Government assumes all or a share of the business risk.

Relief—Home Aid for Unemployables Needed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Home relief, now forbidden in New York City except as an emergency measure, was urged as a permanent city function by the Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief today. The commission suggested to Mayor LaGuardia's charter revision commission that it advocate modernizing the city's basic law to this end.

Even though private employment should soon improve sufficiently to absorb the slack—and the report does not hold with this idea—there remain the "unemployables," who comprise 20 per cent of the relief burden. Relief is here to stay, the commission keynoted. More permanent and better-planned administrative machinery must be set up, under the "soundest possible policies" and with the spending of more money.

The commission finds the spending machinery for New York City's $224,000,000 relief budget "remarkably free" from political control or influence, graft and "chiselers."

A permanent relief organization outlined: Page 1.

De Valera—His Party Holds Its Own

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Eamon de Valera and his Fianna Fail Party, having taken the wind out of the opposition sails somewhat by launching a limited reconciliation with Britain, reversed an expected decline in support and gained one Dail seat in the by-elections. The de Valera group had been reported swinging toward economic conservatism and in danger of losing the small farmer support.

The voting was apathetic. Dublin, as expected, remained faithful to the United Ireland Party, which has become more and more a dominion party, as opposed to the de Valera separatism. Galway, always a Fianna Fail stronghold, gained one vote for de Valera, because proportional representation system of voting had been suspended. The two parties thus remained about as before.

More about the Irish by-elections: Page 5.

Mexico—Guard at U. S. Embassy Strengthened

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Reinforced police detachments guarded the United States Embassy today as authorities began an investigation into a bombing that shattered several windows of the building yesterday.

A bomb, apparently made of dynamite and caps, was thrown from a speeding automobile Sunday into the Embassy garden. The explosion tore a nine-inch gap in the wall surrounding the garden and broke one window in the private office of Ambassador Josephus Daniels.

The Ambassador minimized the incident and Acting Secretary of Foreign Relations Ceniceros expressed his regrets.

Air Police—Could Detect N. Y. Traffic Jams

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Hovering over New York City's Sunday traffic snarls in an autogiro, Harold Fowler, deputy police commissioner, yesterday studied the possibility of directing traffic from the air.

His plan for aerial traffic "cops" came from London and from experiments with American football game traffic, where incipient tangles have been averted even before they jammed the highways. The aerial director would spot a converging of cars, radiotelephone orders to police cars, and divert the surplus traffic to other arteries.

Many a New Yorker who still bravely drives a car, and battles

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Labor Policy Of U. S. Found Full of Vigor

Secretary Perkins Urges Government to Take Paternal Interest

Defines Its Duties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—Despite long delay in its publication, the 1934 annual report of the Department of Labor attracted widespread attention here, because of the definition of the American labor policy given therein by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Miss Perkins points out that while it is somewhat more than a rudimentary stage, labor policy in this country is a "growing, living thing, subject to such change and revision as the economic and political consciousness of the wage-earning and employing groups, the experiences of life, or a growing sense of justice make possible."

Discussions as to whether or not the Government's labor policy requires the formation of vertical or horizontal unions, or whether the Government will force collective bargaining or merely permit it, she describes as "academic."

A Program of Action

"Labor policy in a democracy," she says, "is not a program conceived by a government. It is a program of action which the people who earn their living as wage-earners and those who employ them in a profit-making enterprise must work out together in a society which develops naturally out of the work that they do and the life that they lead."

As she sees it, the function of government is "to serve as a stimulating agent to facilitate the formation of such a policy which will be just and fair to all the people and in the line of human progress."

In the American labor policy, as developed at the present time, Miss Perkins discerns the following duties of government:

Duties Toward Labor

1. To do everything in its power to establish minimum basic standards for labor below which competition should not be permitted to force standards of health, wages or hours.

2. To make such arrangements and use its influence to bring about arrangements which will make possible peaceful settlements of controversies and relieve labor of the necessity of resorting to strikes in order to secure equitable conditions and the right to be heard.

3. Through legislation and through co-operation between employers and workers to make every job the best that the human mind can devise as to physical conditions, human relations and wages.

For Organized Labor

4. To encourage such organization and development of wage-earners as will give status and stability to labor as a recognized important group of citizens having a contribution to make to economic and political thought and to the cultural life of the community.

5. To arrange that labor play its part in the study and development of any economic policies for the future of the United States.

6. To encourage mutuality between labor and employers in the improvement of production and in the development in both groups of a philosophy of self-government in the public interest.

Mentor

© Underwood

Miss Frances Perkins

Secretary of Labor

Political Feud Leads to Crisis In New Orleans

Health Services Deprived of Funds—Blame Put on Long's Tactics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 24—The strangest feud that has ever pitted an American state against its largest city is now wearing the city down. As virtual manager of the State of Louisiana, Senator Huey P. Long is charged with starving out the city government of New Orleans.

Only the intervention of the Federal Government saved New Orleans from the strike of its garbage collectors last week. Garbage went ungathered until its handlers got checks. The money was furnished by Washington in what is regarded here as a precedent-breaking move. The FERA took over the payment of 1400 men in 10 city departments relating to public health as a part of federal relief.

Banks Refuse Funds

The financial blockade Senator Long has placed on this community made the city miss its first full pay roll June 15. Prior to that it had given only 50 per cent pay for five fortnightly payments. It owes its employees around $800,000.

No money is in view for the July 1 pay day of the other departments, embracing 3000 employees. New Orleans has vainly sought funds from banks in New York and Chicago. The first help it got came in last week's government cash. Its continuance will, of course, make the future a little easier. But the city cannot expect any substantial, nor-

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Roosevelt to Talk With Aids As Tax Action Demand Grows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—Believing Mr. Roosevelt will want action on his tax program at this session, Administration leaders in Congress decided today to discuss the whole situation with him and to begin consideration of the tax question later this week in both chambers.

This was announced after a conference between Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader; Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the finance committee; Speaker Joseph Byrns of the House, and Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the ways and means committee.

"I think the President will urge action during the present session," said Mr. Robinson as the conference concluded.

Waits On Congress

At the White House it was explained that Mr. Roosevelt would be content to accede to the wishes of Congress itself in the matter, and that after outlining his wishes for heavy new taxes on big incomes, big inheritances and big corporations he "would stand on his message."

Speaker Byrns (R), Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Senator Robinson and Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Finance Committee, met in the office of the secretary of the Senate today to discuss the complicated legislative situation. It was believed that they would consider the tax question among other problems.

Mr. Roosevelt seems inclined to wait till the full force enlisted behind his tax projects makes itself felt. Among conflicting reports as to the President's intentions, and particularly as to whether the details of the proposed tax projects have as yet been worked out in the Treasury, one fact clearly emerges: Mr. Roosevelt has struck a popular chord in Congress by his message and has taken much of the wind out of the sails of the "share-the-wealth group" led by Huey Long and others, which should pay political dividends in the immediate future.

Confers With West

Mr. Roosevelt conferred with Charles West, the White House liaison officer on congressional affairs, shortly after his return from New York. Mr. West, a former Congressman from Ohio, was understood to have reported on the development in House and Senate in connection with tax plans.

Until further details of the tax projects are known financial experts are unable to assay how far the message was political in nature, and how far it was actually designed to balance the budget. One criticism of the plan is that it does nothing to "broaden the base" of present taxation.

Wider Spread

Analysis of present taxation shows that America is already taxing the biggest income more heavily than do the British and that Americans are

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Powers Get London Plan On Navy Cuts

Eden Continues Explanatory Trips With Visit to Mussolini

U. S. Protest Unlikely

Anthony Eden continues his explanatory visits to the Stresa powers with frank conversations in Rome. He and Il Duce are said to have discussed many things besides the German-British naval pact. What about Ethiopia is one big question.

Britain and Germany are sounding out the principal naval powers on the general subject of a general limitation pact. It begins to be hinted that Germany and Britain would have to follow suit if Italy is determined to build those superbattleships.

Despite the fact that Washington has some stake in the naval developments—because the London agreement between the Reich and Britain boosts the German Navy over the 150,000 tons set by the Washington Treaty—no protest is expected.

Efforts to prevent profiteering among private shipbuilders is being written into laws advocated by the U. S. Senate munitions investigating committee.

Meantime prospects for a naval race seem to be lessened.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 24—Will the conversations which began today between the British Minister Without Portfolio, Anthony Eden, and Italy's Duce, Benito Mussolini, succeed in removing the many serious divergencies which exist between Italy and England? Of these divergencies perhaps the least important is the ostensible object of the talk—namely the Anglo-German naval agreement, which Britain's traveling minister has also been explaining at Paris.

There is a unanimous feeling here that although the Italo-Ethiopian dispute and Italy's expansionist aims in East Africa do not figure on the agenda of these talks, they are in fact problems which will most engage the attention of the two statesmen.

Opportunity

The opportunity for frank and exhaustive discussions of this problem and its bearing on the future relations of Italy and England, and on the future of the League of Nations, is too great to be missed.

It is understood that Premier Mussolini has once more expounded his thesis of Italy's right to handle the dispute with Ethiopa without the intervention of the League or third parties and has emphasized his determination to go ahead with his program no matter what opposition he may find in his way.

Will Get Together

Mr. Eden's task is extremely difficult and delicate. Both he and Signor Mussolini, however, realize that failure to reach an understanding between Italy and England over Ethiopia would have disastrous results.

As to the Anglo-German naval agreement, Italian opinion does not differ much from France's. Italy is no less anxious than France to maintain the front established between the three powers—Britain, France and Italy—at Stresa and demands that in future there shall be greater solidarity and unity of purpose between them.

No Protest Expected From Washington On Reich's Navy Boost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—Whatever happens to the "Treaty of Versailles" clauses of the separate German-American Treaty of peace—and it was obvious that the Anglo-German naval agreement nullified part of that section—it is unlikely that the American Government will protest.

The reason is that, even though Germany has agreed with the United States not to raise its navy above 150,000 tons, this agreement was initially made with the allies at Versailles, and any revision the original signatories care to make is likely to be accepted here.

The problem of revision is distinctly left to the European powers.

Far from protesting at the accord between Berlin and London, Washington tacitly welcomed the naval understanding, on the grounds that it offered an element of certainty in relation with rearming Germany, and furnished a model for agreement on land and air armament.

"Bravo, Eden"

In the same mood, the American Government applauds the efforts at explanation which Anthony Eden carried out in Paris and is now undertaking in Rome.

The passivity to revision of the armament clauses of the separate German-American treaty of peace is based upon the unusual nature of the treaty itself. When, at long last, the Senate got around to making its own peace with Germany—it was ratified in October, 1921—the treaty did not go into the manifold

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Relief Strikers Deny That They Are Communists

Delegates From Regina Meet Canadian Cabinet in Stormy Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 24—That it is the intention of the British Columbia relief camps strikers to continue their March to Ottawa was definitely stated last night at a mass meeting of workers called to welcome the strikers' delegates.

"As a result of our meeting with Mr. Bennett yesterday," announced Arthur Evans, leader of the delegation, "it is decided to call a national march on Ottawa to impress our situation upon the Government. The Unity League and the associations of unemployed will immediately organize and we ask the workers of Canada to unite to back us in this struggle." He admitted to being a Communist himself, but urged all workers whatever their party affiliations, to forget politics and unite on the common cause of justice for the campers.

Crowd Jams Hall

The hall was packed to the doors and beyond with Ottawa unemployed and workers who responded enthusiastically to the many appeals for support.

Several speakers stressed the point that the struggle of the youth of the relief camps was the struggle of all Canadian workers today for the right to honest work and wages and that "on-to-Ottawa" must now be their slogan. They were "certain that Mr. Bennett means to throw armed forces against them," but this would not deter them if the workers were behind them."

"He wont laugh when we come in 30,0000 or 40,000 strong," warned one.

The situation, unique in the Dominion's history, is arousing grave forebodings.

Bored

A meeting Saturday of the Dominion Cabinet with representatives of the 2000 and more strikers from the western relief camps apparently left the situation unchanged. The strikers presented their "demands" aggressively, at times insolently, as though convinced of the justice of their cause and of the Government's intention to combat it, and declared that in the event of not getting satisfaction the army now encamped at Regina would continue its trek on to Ottawa.

Premier R. B. Bennett accused the men of being led astray by Communist agitators with the intent of over-throwing the Government, asserting "You do not want work, you want power to break down law and order," and added that "Communism will not be tolerated in Canada." His remarks seemed more to bore his listeners than to anger them, although more than once they brought sharp rejoinders and denials.

Immediately afterward the cabinet met representatives of the unemployed workers of Ontario and Quebec, who stated their grievances in more concilatory form. They insisted that their patience was exhausted, that "something must be done immediately" and that "this was a crisis for the present system."

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Oriental Institute in Hawaii To Interpret East to West

By DeGaston, Honolulu

Prof. Gregg M. Sinclair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii, June 20—Prof. Gregg M. Sinclair has been appointed director of the new Oriental Institute established by the University of Hawaii to interpret the cultural contributions of the Orient to Occidental students.

The program of the institute includes the translation into English of works by Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino and Indian writers, and the promotion of exchange scholarships between the University of Hawaii and leading Asiatic universities.

Professor Sinclair has been associate professor of English in the University of Hawaii since 1928. Before coming to Hawaii he taught for six years in the Orient, and he has been a student of Oriental literature and customs for a number of years.

Land Grant University

The University of Hawaii, youngest of American land grant universities, has made the most of its position at the crossroads of the Pacific trade routes. With its faculty and student body drawn from many of the Pacific nations, it has emphasized the study of interracial and international conditions in its curriculum and its research.

Recently it has added Russian language and history to its comprehensive program of courses in Japanese, Chinese and Polynesian language, history, literature and philosophy. It was one of the first American universities to study these subjects.

Studies of Pacific races and racial mixtures represented in the Hawaiian Islands were started in 1920. A list of 165 types was made under the direction of Dr. Romanzo Adams. In 1925, Dr. Stanley D. Porteus began a program of research in racial psychology. He began with the different groups present in Hawaii and then made two expeditions—one to Australia to test the aborigines, and one to Central Africa, where he tested Bantus and bushmen, in order to find a basic common denominator of human intelligence to use as a standard for measuring racial differences.

At the same time, Dr. Frederic Wood-Jones of the University of Adelaide, Australia, has been carrying on anthropological studies in Hawaii. Dr. H. L. Shapiro, assistant curator of the American Museum of Natural History, has also been engaged for the past five years in determining the effect on Asiatic immigrants to Hawaii of the change in environment.

Efforts have been made to promote the study of international political and economic problems facing the Pacific peoples. In 1932 the School of Pacific and Oriental Affairs was established to encourage research in these fields. Prominent American and Oriental educators have worked on its faculty.

The new Oriental Institute is intended to supplement the work carried on by these different departments. It will also assemble a special library and encourage new forms of research in this field.

Associated with Professor Sinclair in conducting its work, is Prof. Shao Chang Lee, professor of Chinese language and literature in the university, and an alumnus of Yale and Columbia universities. They will both travel in the Orient this year in order to gather material and make contacts for the institute.

The University of Hawaii itself has just graduated the largest class in its 28 years of existence. In the new amphitheater, seating 3500, degrees and certificates were conferred upon 337 students.

The college opened in 1908 with a faculty of two, and a student body of five. During the year just ended it had a total enrollment of more than 3000 and a faculty of 250.

For last year's summer session the enrollment of students was 1126. Many of them came from the continental United States. This year's session begins on June 24, and will end on Aug. 2. Prominent educators from universities in the United States and in China will be on the faculty.

The School of Pacific and Oriental Affairs will have as visiting professors: Dr. Y. C. Yang, president of Soochow University; Henry Carr, special writer for the Los Angeles Times; Dr. Reid L. McClung, dean of the college of commerce of the University of Southern California, and Dr. Robert J. Kerner, professor of history at the University of California, who has been conducting research in Russia this year.

Ancient Tablet Recites Babylonian King's Right

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—A terra-cotta, cone-shaped cuneiform tablet, four inches long and in perfect condition has been given to the library of William and Mary College by the President, Dr. John Stewart Bryan. The tablet was found at Ur of the Chaldees, the home of Abraham, while excavations for the British Museum were being made.

The inscription is in twenty lines of Babylonian cuneiform writing, in two columns from Libit-Ishtar, a Babylonian king of 2130 B. C., and is considered one of the best illustrations of writing in the age of Abraham. With the exception of a few words not very clear the translation, made by a Harvard professor, reads:

"The divine Libit-Ishtar, the humble shepherd of Pippur, the faithful husbandmen of Ur, who does not change the face of Eridu, a lord who befits Erech, the king of Isin, the king of Sumerl and Akkad (north and south Babylonia), who captivated the heart of Ininni (Ishtar) am I. When justice in Sumer and Akkad he had established. . . . the temple of justice he built."

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Alabama Begins Farm Colony To Slash Aid Roll

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama has been chosen as a proving ground for what is described as one of the greatest experiments of the present rehabilitation program, under which 200 families now on relief rolls will be taken "back to the land" and made self-supporting again.

With the aid of a $350,000 appropriation of federal relief funds, the Alabama Rural Rehabilitation Corporation has purchased a large tract of land atop the Cumberland plateau in Jackson County, and already has started the work of establishing an agricultural and industrial colony.

Seventy-five men have been quartered in barracks and a half dozen houses completed. The project when completed will include 200 homes with 40 acres of land each, and the families, selected from the county's 400 eligibles, will be given long terms in which to repay the $1750 required to purchase their 40 acres, build their house and equip their farms with tools and a steer.

"Only Start," Says Governor

"This is only a start," said Gov. Bibb Graves. "Nothing like it has been tried before, but I expect the plan to be statewide in scope soon. These people are being furnished a little home, with a well and tools with which to work the land. They will have plenty of time in which to pay for them, and in the meantime will be able to leave the relief rolls."

The 75 men now engaged in clearing the heavily timbered tract are rural rehabilitation eligibles and as soon as a house is completed, one of their families is moved in.

The colony is a relief project, RFC workers having opened the plateau section with a road from Scottsboro 10 miles away across the mountain in Paint Rock valley last year. Oxen draw the logs to a mill located on the project, and are used to some extent in transporting lumber to the Scottsboro valley, 900 feet below. The mountain is about 1800 feet above sea level.

School to Be Built

Plans for the colony call for a community center, school and general workshop, the latter to include handicraft manufacture, blacksmith work, a cannery and wood and iron shops. There is a possibility that a coal mine will be opened, as the site is rich in mineral deposits.

Thad Holt, state relief director, said more than 100 houses probably would be completed by the middle of the summer and that the whole colony would be set up before the end of the year. The houses will be of three to five rooms, with 10 acres being cleared for each farmer for this year's crop. The acreage will be expanded to 30 next year, leaving 10 acres for timber and pasturage.

"These people are glad to get a chance to rehabilitate themselves," Holt said. "They are going back to the land of their ancestors. Few of those seeking places in the colony did not descend from former inhabitants of the mountain or live there themselves before drifting down into the valley."

Governor Graves said Jackson County had the largest percentage of native-born population of any county in the United States—the latest census figures listing only 18 foreign-born—and therefore was the "logical location for such an experiment." The project was approved by Col. Lawrence Westbrook, assistant FERA administrator in charge of rural rehabilitation.

Security Linked To New Constitution

(Continued from Page 1)

that their business is almost wholly tha of buying and selling. The fact that they handle interstate commodities does not, however, make their entire business interstate commerce. The Schechters, for example, were wholesalers who handled interstate chickens. This did not render their wages and hours of labor subject to congressional control by the avenue of the Poultry Code.

In the field of transportation, Congress has gone further than in any other aspect of commerce. It regulates rates because interstate carriers are public utilities. It even regulates the use of surplus earnings, issuance of securities, and expansions, not to mention many details of operation and service.

Regulation of Hours

Even here, however, the court has been disinclined to sustain the power of Congress to control labor conditions. Hours of labor may be regulated because of the public interest in safety, and so may the utility employers' liability.

While the Adamson law was upheld, which fixed wages for the four railway brotherhoods, this was a temporary measure and was upheld on the doctrine of emergency. The court expressly declared that the right generally to fix wages was a private matter between the carrier and the employee. Congress could step in, and that temporarily, only when these two failed to agree.

And recently we have been told that pensions for interstate railway employees may not be required by Congress because they have nothing to do with safety, efficiency, or economy of operation, and that Congress could not legislate to boost the morale of employees.

Greater Powers Needed

From this very brief and necessary inadequate review of what the Supreme Court has told us in respect of the circumscriptions upon the commercial power of Congress, it is perfectly patent that the present grant of powers to the national Government is wholly insufficient to enable that Government to exert upon the business of the country the kind and the degree of power that are indispensable to any general economic planning and control whether it be by specific and much criticized techniques of the NRA or whether it be set up after some other pattern. The power is simply not there.

If we want such power exercised —or to put it more exactly—if economic society is incapable of self-organization and self-operation that will avoid the indispensability of the exertion of such power—or to put it in still another way, if relatively free capitalism is incapable of supplying a sufficiency of the good life including a reasonable measure of economic security to a sufficiently large number of people who are able and willing to work, the Constitution will have to be changed by formal process. Either that or ultimately, at least, a legal revolution.

Cleveland Bakers Seek Presidential Strike Aid

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 24 (AP)—The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union asked President Roosevelt and Secretary of Labor Perkins today to mediate the labor dispute, which has closed the doors of 18 large bakeries here and thrown 2650 persons out of work.

Harvey Friedman, business agent of the union, said the closed bakeries represent about 75 per cent of the greater Cleveland supply.

Music From a Barge

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Music lovers in the nation's capital will have it supplied to them this summer—from a barge. Under the baton of Dr. Hans Kindler, the Washington Symphony Orchestra will play a series of concerts from a large scow anchored off a picturesque water gate near Lincoln Memorial.

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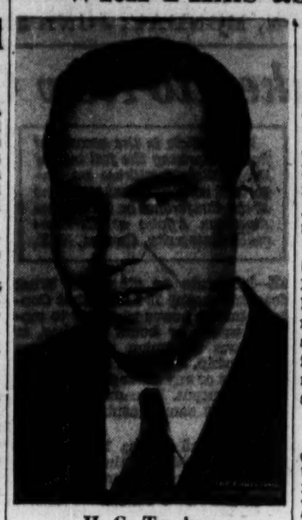
Television Shown Contending With Films as Home Theater



H. G. Trasker

President, Society of Motion Picture Engineers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Television; does it hold forth a threat or promise to the entertainment business? This was the central topic of conversation when the Society of Motion Picture Engineers began a five-day session on technical subjects as a part of their annual meeting, held here.

From Harry R. Lubcke, director of television research for the Don Lee Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, they learned that the possibility of this new development engulfing and destroying the motion picture industry is remote. Television and the movies, Mr. Lubcke said, are best adapted to serve different needs.

Stations

"Television can exhibit as many different events simultaneously as there are broadcast stations equipped for the purpose," he declared. "Those will be comparatively few in number. The theater can produce as many plays simultaneously as there are theaters, and this is the usual practice. We shall look to television as a source of news and timely presentations, and to the theater for highly artistic productions of the classics."

Eyes of Radio

Television, he predicted, will become a new entertainment industry, and, as such, cannot be considered as a destroyer of existing entertainment enterprises. The biggest need in the field at present, Mr. Lubcke continued, is to "bring sight to the American radio, so that it may become a complete medium of expression," and its fruition will bring about the theater of the home.

These programs, he told the audience of engineers, will undoubtedly be supplied without charge, because of the great advertising value which a combination of radio and television will present. This factor was described as important enough to cause an exploitation of television regardless of cost and other difficulties.

Illusion

"The argument that television broadcasting may keep people out of the theater does not appear to have much weight," Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, New York, consulting engineer and past president of the society, said in a paper on the same subject. He cited as reasons for this conclusion:

1. Intrinsically, the home is not as good a show place as the theater by reason of noise, inadequate lighting and the lack of surroundings lending themselves to the creation of illusion.

2. Conversely, the theater has advantages over the home, such as comfort, planned programs, powerful advertising efforts and more or less ideal physical conditions.

3. People desire the change from home surroundings that they ordinarily receive in a theater.

Experiment

Nevertheless, he cautioned film producers and theater managers to beware of self-satisfaction. To hold their position of leadership, they must steadily improve and frequently experiment, it was said.

"A merely superior or indifferent attitude toward new arts or toward improvements in their older art may prove a first-class passport to diminished public acceptance and oblivion," he declared.

Race Friendships To Be Promoted At Montreal Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — A national conference of Jews and Christians in Canada similar to that existing in the United States, for the promotion of racial understanding and suppression of bigotry and doctrinal prejudice will be established soon as a result of a meeting of Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish ecclesiastical dignitaries held here.

"If problems of social work are to be dealt with the effect of religion cannot be overlooked" stated the Rev. Father Robert Barry of the Catholic Charities, Boston, Mass. "Social work was originally a definite conviction of religion. Regardless of doctrinal differences, the people should all put their might to the task of social importance and alleviation of social disorders, for this is the only way it can be done."

National unity in Canada will never be built if we cling to the "apron strings" of European culture, declared Dr. C. E. Silcox, president of the Social Service Council of Canada. Unless spiritual unity is obtained national welfare cannot be accomplished.

A provisional committee for the formation of a National Conference of Jews and Christians in Canada was elected with the Very Rev. Arthur Carlisle, Dean of Montreal, chairman.

Florida Forestry Laws Put in Federal Pattern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Forestry laws passed by the Florida Legislature run on lines of conservation, education and recreation, as follows:

Three laws deal with fire prevention, setting up machinery for controlling the loss. Another law provides for the teaching of forestry at the University of Florida. A state park service is provided for in still another, appropriating $50,000 for the purpose. All forestry legislation passed is designed to dovetail with federal laws.

According to a statement made by Governor Sholtz, Florida's forests produce annually over $67,000,000 worth of products and employ 70,000 wage earners, providing the support, all told, of 350,000 persons; and the fire loss in state has amounted to 1,000,000 board feet annually, equaling the output of Florida's wood-using industries.

15,500 Libraries in Reich

The first survey of its kind in Germany showed 15,500 public libraries available to 45,600,000 persons.

Purdue Wins First Meet Of College Flying Clubs

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 24 (AP)—Ray Gaver, Purdue University flyer from Columbus, Ohio, Saturday won the 20-mile handicap race to give the Boilermakers first place in the first national intercollegiate air meet held at the Purdue airport.

Gaver's triumph over Glen Brink of Michigan won Purdue 15 points, while Minnesota, which had been leading until the final event, was forced to second place with 14 points.

Amherst was third with 9 points; Michigan, fourth with 4, and Harvard, fifth with 2.

Fithian Heads Fraternity

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 24 (AP)—Sidney B. Fithian, Kansas City, was re-elected Worthy Grand Chief of Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity June 21, as the thirty-fourth biennial congress ended here.

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Ontario Mayors Seek Solution Of Pressing Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Solutions for the problems which confront municipalities, problems arising chiefly from the administration of unemployment relief, and the care of the unemployed and their dependents, were sought at the recent conference of Ontario Mayors at Kitchener, Ont.

In discussion of the question of unemployment insurance, approval was expressed of the plan of the Federal Government to provide a greater security to the worker than that now in effect. Delegates were urged to offer the Government every support in the effort being made to remove uncertainty, fear and hardship experienced by citizens during periods of unemployment.

Among the resolutions passed by the conference were the following: the Federal Government will be asked to assume the entire cost of unemployment relief; a reduction from 70 to 65 in the age for eligibility for old-age pensions was favored; the Provincial Government will be requested to contribute 50 per cent of the cost of material required in relief and unemployment works programs; it was urged that cities be given more control over suburban highways without prejudice to the rights of the municipalities; restoration of certain health grants by the Government will be asked; the hope was expressed that legislation will be enacted to provide for a minimum wage for men according to their respective vocations and qualifications.

Transient Agents' By-Laws

The Federal and Provincial Governments will be asked to enact legislation by which councils of towns, townships, villages and cities having a population of 100,000 or less will be permitted to enact by-laws governing transient agents, solicitors or sellers of goods who are not residents or ratepayers of the municipality; and whereby a portion of the business tax of departmental stores can be collected by municipalities most affected.

The Ontario Government will be asked to study the subject and enact a provision of a guarantee home act covering and protecting the citizens of Ontario in creating more shelter. The Federal Government will be petitioned to place war veterans who are receiving pensions of 75 per cent or more and are regularly employed, on a 100 per cent pension, so that they can be removed from the positions they are filling, and thus relieve the unemployment in Canada by thousands.

Bank Resources Up

Aggregate resources of state banks and trust companies in North Carolina increased by more than $81,000,000 between March 5, 1934, and the same date of 1935.

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Experts Collecting Chinese Objets d'Art To Exhibit in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Chinese collection at the Royal Ontario Museum, the largest and considered the finest in the world, was recently visited by two members of the executive committee in charge of the International Exhibition of Chinese Art, to be held in London commencing next November and lasting until March.

R. L. Hobson, keeper of Chinese antiquities in the British Museum, and George Eumorfopoulos, noted collector of Chinese art, visited this city on their return from the Orient where they have been selecting objects for the international exhibition in company with Sir Percival David, director of the exhibition, and Oscar Raphael, collector and Sinologist.

It is understood that the visit was primarily to arrange for a loan of certain objects from the Ontario collection that would have been great additions to the International, but under the regulations of the Museum, they cannot be moved outside the institution. Selections made from the museums of the Orient are considered so valuable that the ship taking them to England is being escorted by a British naval cruiser.

The collection of Mr. Eumorfopoulos, which numbered some 4000 pieces, was purchased recently by the British Government for the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum, for the nominal sum of $500,000, said to be about a fifth of its real value.

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Monday, June 24

(Continued from Page 1)

for many a weary, honking, odorous hour trying to get out of the city for a glimpse of greensward, heard of the plan with high approbation.

Stratosphere—Balloonists Await Clear Day

RAPID CITY, S. D. (AP)—It's been a good month for farmers but not for stratosphere flights, Capt. Albert W. Stevens and Capt. Orvil A. Anderson decided today, as they began another week of waiting for favorable weather to start their ambitious venture into the upper air.

Twice last week an expectant air pervaded the flight camp as early weather reports indicated possible good conditions for inflating the big bag. But new weather maps, compiled by the meteorological force, each time decided the fliers against making the attempt. Photography is one of the principal aims of the venture and a clear day over the several hundred miles of possible drift is necessary.

"The delay is unavoidable," Captain Stevens said. "Considering the time spent in preparations, and the value of our equipment and helium supply, we cannot afford to risk success of the project by a take-off on any except an almost perfect day."

Yugoslavia—New Cabinet in the Making

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP)—Milan Stoyadinovich took up today the task of forming a new Government to replace that of former Premier Bogoleub Yeftitch, under whom he served as Finance Minister.

The new Premier has evinced marked sympathies for Germany. He promised to give representation to the factions whose clamorings caused his predecessor's downfall, and gave definite assurances that the Serb Radical, Slav Clerical and Bosnian Moslem groups will find a place in his Government.

There were indications, however, that no vote would be accorded to Dr. Vlatko Matchek's Croat Peasant party, although Dr. Matchek gave a pledge of neutrality after being assured that new parliamentary elections will be held in the fall.

Arsenal—Gang Hideout Raided by Police

PATERSON, N. J. (AP)—Eight alleged gangsters arrested in a raid on their Pompton Lakes hideout and arsenal were questioned today in connection with the $427,000 Brooklyn armored car robbery last September.

Not a single shot was fired when a swarm of state police, backed up by New York detectives, surrounded a bungalow on the banks of the Passaic River early yesterday and captured the occupants. Enough nitroglycerine "to blow up the State House at Trenton," troopers said, was found inside the house, in the midst of an arsenal which included nine revolvers, a rifle, a riot gun, 30 rounds of ammunition, a tear gas kit, stolen automobile licenses, and a "magneto jumper" used in stealing cars.

Austria—Otto Steps Nearer Throne?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The slightly ajar door to the Hapsburg throne-room was opened a mite further, today, as the Archduke Otto found himself a fully qualified citizen of the city of Hall, in the Alps.

The Archduke had lost his Austrian citizenship when his father, the Emperor Karl, renounced his throne. He has steadfastly maintained that he would not enter Austria illegally, by the back door of intrigue—but only in triumph. To date, some 450 communities of Austria have made him an honorary citizen, but Hall was the first to make the citizenship official.

Meanwhile, the Schuschnigg Government adds fuel to the uncertain restoration rumors, by restoring and parading the old imperial guards, repairing the palace, opening a museum of the old monarchy and frequently honoring the old imperial traditions.

Youth—Called to Liberal Ranks by Holt

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Senator Rush Holt's message to the youth of the country is "Be progressive and liberal," for such a policy will "give to every citizen in this country the opportunity this country has wanted for some time."

In a radiocast message to the youth of America, the Senator said that he had been charged "with being a youngster, and I admit it. They say youth is dangerous but I think not. Youth must go and is going liberal."

He also struck at war, saying that one of youth's problems is to "break down this militaristic propaganda that would send our youth out onto the battlefield to die. Let us make this country safe for those who live in it."

Clipper—Prepared for 'Routine' Flight to Hawaii

ALAMEDA, Calif. (AP)—A complete overhauling of the giant Pan American flying Clipper was begun today, to place the craft in readiness for its next "routine" hop to Hawaii in the near future.

The Clipper, under command of Capt. Edwin C. Musick, added another chapter to its record Saturday when it completed the second crossing from Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, in 18 hours and 39 minutes. On this second trip, the flying boat went as far as Midway Island, 1323 miles beyond Honolulu.

Captain Musick described the hop as "uneventful." He ordered the hood drawn over the windows when the Clipper was 150 miles from California and the rest of the hop was flown "blind," the ship being piloted solely by instruments.

The flights are in connection with the proposed transpacific commercial air line to China.

Record—French Seaplane Flies 2711 Miles

ZIGUINCHOR, Senegal (AP)—The Southern Cross, pride of France's South Atlantic airmail service, claimed a world's seaplane distance record June 24 for a flight of 2711 miles from Cherbourg.

The giant ship on a preliminary checking of instruments broke the former record, held by Italians, by 142 miles. Lieutenant Hebrard, a navy flier, brought the ship to a perfect landing on the bay here. The 24-ton, four-motored craft carried a crew of six.

Justice—Another French Minister on Trial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—A somewhat abated echo of the Stavisky scandal will be heard in Paris tomorrow, as Eugène Raynaldy begins his defense against charges of illegal stock manipulation. He is the second former Minister of Justice to go on trial within two weeks, René Renoult having been acquitted of similar charges.

Raynaldy was forced to resign in January, 1934, when the Royalists proclaimed that they would continue rioting until all of the Stavisky suspects, including Raynaldy, were out of the Government.

Armada Jewel—"J. P." Sells It to Britain

LONDON (AP)—The historic "Armada Jewel" of J. P. Morgan's collection of miniatures was bought for the British nation today for 2700 guineas—almost $14,000.

The miniature, set with precious stones and given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Heneage in gratitude for England's deliverance from the Spanish Armada, was purchased by the National Art Collections Fund for the nation.

England lost the jewel in 1902, but it was understood a strong national effort would be made this time to save it. Mr. Morgan originally paid $10,000 for it.

The "Portrait of Mrs. Pemberton," which Hans Holbein painted on the back of a playing card during the reign of Henry VIII, realized 5900 guineas—about $30,600. Lord Duveen was the purchaser.

Railways—Milwaukee Line to Spend $15,000,000

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP)—The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway will spend $15,000,000 this year on maintenance of way, the largest amount in three years, J. T. Gillick of Chicago, operating vice-president, said today.

Fliers—Portuguese Seek Another Plane

NEW YORK (AP)—George and Alfred Monteverde, young Portuguese noblemen, cast around for a new plane today for another go at the Atlantic after wrecking their plane in an attempt June 22 to take off for Rome. They hope to get off by September.

Kingfish—Blamed by Walmsley in Strike

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley charged today that Senator Huey P. Long had "inspired" last Friday's one-day strike of 300 city garbage collectors, in the Senator's efforts to get Mr. Walmsley to resign and turn the city administration over to the Long machine in their political feud.

Senator Long versus the Federal Government in Louisiana. Page 1.

Clemency—Judge Acts in Young Kidnapers' Case

JASPER, Ind. (AP)—Judge John L. Sumner today set aside the life terms imposed on two Huntington, W. Va., boys of 'teen age who pleaded guilty last week to the kidnaping of Ed Leugers, Dubois County sheriff. Lesser charges will be filed.

The lads, Bascum Ray Jr., and Maurice Sheridan, 17, were convicted of kidnaping the sheriff from in front of his jail here last Monday after he had arrested them for possession of a stolen car and illegal possession of liquor found in the machine.

Florida Lists Its June Attractions

Tropical gorgeousness and natural luxuriance of the region in early summer declared worth a long journey for anyone who never has seen Florida when its vegetation is at its best.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—It's June in January in Miami, as hordes of tourists have discovered when fleeing southward from northern ice and snow in the middle of winter. But now that the calendar indicates June, actually six months removed from January, those who enjoyed "rare" and "perfect" summer days here during the winter, may wonder if time has stood still in Miami to allow the weather to catch up with the slogan.

It may be always June in Miami, but the sixth month, nevertheless, holds a certain charm here, just as it does in New England. In fact those who know South Florida only in winter miss many of its greatest beauties. The real tropical gorgeousness and natural luxuriance of this region bursts forth after the spring rains, and flowers and fruits unguessed at by winter visitors, delight the eye and palate.

Riotous Poincianna

The riotous Royal Poincianna, or "flame tree," splashes the scenery with tropical brilliance just now. Travelers unaccustomed to this rare tree, declare it is worth a long journey just to see it in its glorious profusion of bloom. Like gigantic umbrellas, often with a spread of 50 to 75 feet, the branches, laden with great clusters of orchid-shaped flowers of indescribable shades of red and orange, bend almost to the ground, displaying a solid mass of blossoms. South Miami Avenue is said to be the longest street in the United States lined with these gorgeous trees.

Then, too, June is mango time in Miami. This is the only region in the United States where the colorful and fragrant tropical fruit flourishes. The Haden variety, which originated in Miami and is now one of the species most in demand, vies with the flowers in brilliance and decorative beauty. The great dome-shaped trees with heavy green foliage, are just now loaded with the handsome fruit, smooth yellow and red skinned, hanging in clusters from long stems. Before they are quite ripe the Haden mangoes are a vivid purple. Altogether it is about the most spectacular fruit tree nature provides, and the deliciousness of the fruit equals its visual appeal.

Rose Apples Are Ripe

Rose apples are ripe in June. These small yellow apples have the delicate odor of roses and taste exactly like candied rose leaves. Miami's cherries grow on bushes. They are luscious and red with a pit like northern varieties, but they are ribbed on the surface and the flavor is distinctly tropical. The Carissa plum, which grows on the bush said to be the one from which the crown of thorns was made, is another of the summer fruits dear to inhabitants of this region, and the Monstera Delicioso is forming its monstrous ear in its white sheats, soon to ripen and grace smart hotel tables at fancy prices.

These are only a few of the rare fruits that ripen in the summer, and which the winter visitors to Miami miss entirely. But more and more northern vacationists are taking their summer vacations in Florida, despite the supposition that if it's June in January, it must be frightfully hot in June. But such suppositions fail to consider the ocean and trade winds that always blow and keep an even, mild temperature throughout the year, never allowing the thermometer to register much over 90 degrees at the hottest period, and not much over 80 in June, at the highest.

The palatial hotels, country clubs, the fine golf courses, the beaches that the winter visitor enjoys at top prices, are here the year round for the summer tourist to enjoy at a minimum of expense. An active summer tourist season with a full program of recreational events is announced by the Chamber of Commerce.

Sailing on Biscayne Bay off Miami

Scholar Swaps His Typewriter For Mss., Becomes Publisher

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Some years ago in Spain an American scholar, with proper deference to his financial status, swapped his portable typewriter for a manuscript copy of a sixteenth century account of Spain's conquests and explorations in America.

Out of this eager yet obscure trade has grown the Quivira Society, a unique publishing venture, and one that is entirely co-operative. It concerns itself only with this strangely neglected phase of our history.

The scholar, now Dr. George P. Hammond of the University of Southern California, trekked back to the United States with his find, only to be rebuffed by publishers who showed little or no interest, quite naturally, in printing a book in which there would be slight chance for profit.

Works on Translation

"We were stuck," said Dr. Hammond recently of his efforts and those of Dr. Agapito Rey of Indiana University.

"Meantime, I moved to the University of Arizona from the University of North Dakota, and there for two years I labored over a translation. The manuscript, typewritten, by the way, was that of Baltasar de Obregon's 'History,' written in Mexico in 1584, just after the rediscovery of New Mexico by Rodriguez and Espejo. Rey and I decided to publish the book on our own initiative, and did."

The idea of forming a society really came from Dr. F. V. Hodge, said Dr. Hammond, while he and Dr. Rey were deciphering the manuscript of the Luxan account of Espejo's expedition into New Mexico.

"We mulled over the idea several weeks and finally decided to launch the society," Dr. Hammond continued. "When we went to press in the fall of 1929 with the Luxan account we had about 350 members. Thinking we were very bold, we got out an edition of 500 copies, and in two weeks every one was sold."

One Volume a Year

Each year since, the society has published one volume relating to early Spanish conquests in what now are Mexico and the southwestern portion of the United States. The translations are made by various scholars and professors who contribute their work without recompense. Historians from 14 universities and museums now are members of the council.

This year, the society's publication dealt with the diary of the Alarcon expedition into Texas in 1718-19, recently found in the Archivo General de la Nacion, Mexico, D. F., after being misplaced for two centuries. Dr. Fritz L. Hoffman of the University of Texas made the translation.

Previously, the society has translated and published, besides the Luxan account, a volume on the first expedition of Don Diego de Vargas into New Mexico in 1692, by Dr. Irving A. Leonard of the University of California.

A history of New Mexico by Gaspar Perez de Villagra, which the author wrote in heroic verse and told of the exploits of Don Juan de Onate in the last years of the sixteenth century, translated by Dr. Aurelio M. Espinosa of Stanford University.

And "the Indian uprising in Lower California, 1734-37, by Father Sigismundo Taraval, with Margaret Eyer Wilbur responsible for the translation.

Hoover Describes Fast Communication

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, commander of the G men, asserted today that they have the fastest communications system of any national police agency in the world.

Describing the new communications section of the Justice Department's bureau of investigation, he said:

"We have a specially constructed telephone switchboard that makes it possible to hook up all our 37 offices at once.

"During the Weyerhaeuser investigation on several occasions we had telephone conferences with agents in Washington, Salt Lake City, Butte City, Mont., and other places all connected."

Canada Institutes Adult Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Formation of the Canadian Association for Adult Education was completed here with an initial membership of 47 organizational and 11 individual members. The objects of the association are to promote the development and improvement of adult education in Canada and to co-operate with similar associations in other countries.

It will undertake to provide for the gathering and dissemination of information concerning adult educational projects, their aims, and methods; keep its members informed concerning experiments and achievements in the adult educational field in Canada and other countries; conduct a continuous study of the work being done in this field, and publish the results of such study.

A council composed of 33 members representing all provinces in Canada was elected.

Mitchell Charges Promise Reforms At Sea and in Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24 — Although the Mitchell charges against the efficiency and integrity of the Department of Commerce have apparently evaporated into "thin air" so far as political significance is concerned, they have already served a concrete and useful purpose in hastening much needed reforms and improving standards for safety at sea and in the air.

Out of the Mitchell charges that inefficiency and subservience to business influence in both the Bureau of Steamboat Inspection and Bureau of Air Commerce contributed to both the Morro Castle disaster at sea and the airline crash that took the life of Senator Bronson Cutting (R) of New Mexico, have emerged the following concrete proposals:

1. That the three retired superliners owned by the United States—the Leviathan, America and George Washington—be used as training ships for the personnel of the American Merchant Marine.

2. That the oldest and most experienced air transport pilots now approaching the end of their active flying careers be employed at good salaries of not less than $8000 a year as air line inspectors to provide for the first time a really adequate aviation inspection service.

In addition to these specific suggestions, an impetus has been given to reorganization programs in both these services which have long been advocated by the responsible officials, but so far delayed by red tape and the general inertia characteristic of government organization.

For example, a program for reorganization of the steamboat inspection service has been in existence since 1927, but has never been acted upon. Further, strong recommendations for tightening regulations for safety at sea were made by the same service shortly before the Morro Castle disaster. Nothing has yet been done.

While there is a residue of considerable resentment throughout the Department of Commerce over the Mitchell charges, many of which were personal in character, there is also some satisfaction over the general publicity given to long-needed reforms and a hope that enough pressure will have been generated to accomplish what has been impossible so far.

The proposal for use of obsolete liners as a training service emanates from Joseph B. Weaver, chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, as a PWA works relief project. He has applied for money under the relief program to fit the three ships as training schools and place one at an Atlantic port, one at a Gulf port and one on the Pacific coast.

As for safety in the air, the need for more inspectors and a higher standard of inspection efficiency is the main lesson which has been learned out of both recent air disasters and the Mitchell charges. The tendency in informed circles is to agree that existing regulations are sound and adequate, but that the standard of conformity and enforcement is extremely low, because the Bureau of Air Commerce has been given enough money by Congress to hire only 10 inspectors to cover all flying operations throughout the entire United States.

Atlanta Scrapes To Take Over Care Of ERA Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Federal aid for Atlanta's 10,000 "unemployables" was assured for this month by the payment by the FERA, in Washington, of $15,000 to the county welfare board.

The action came on intercession of Miss Gay B. Shepperson, FERA administrator in Georgia. Atlanta contributes $40,000 monthly to the welfare board, and Fulton County $25,000. With the addition of the $15,000 of federal money, as well as federal aid promised for administrative expenses, clothing and foodstuffs, the county welfare board will be able to care for 10,000 turned over to it by the FERA.

The FERA had served notice on the county that these "unemployables," who had been on federal relief rolls, must henceforth be cared for by the city and the county. The state has contributed nothing. All city employees, including school teachers, have been forced to take heavy salary reductions to help meet relief expenditures.

The welfare board hopes that by the end of the month, by much "pruning" of relief cases, as well as reducing case budgets it can take care of its 18,000 persons on a monthly basis of $65,000 contributed by the city and county. The same group under the jurisdiction of the FERA cost that agency $125,000 monthly, according to Mr. W. Eugene Harrington, chairman of the Fulton County welfare board.

Organists of Entire Continent At Meeting of American Guild

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—Nearly 1000 organists and choral directors from all sections of the United States and from Canada arrived here today to attend the fourteenth annual general convention of the American Guild of Organists. In all about 85 per cent of the 78 chapters and branch chapters which the guild maintains in various centers throughout the country are represented.

Organists of national reputation will lead round-table discussions on the problems and development of organs and organ music. Recitals and concerts and visits to churches having organs of outstanding interest will be a prominent feature of the convention, which will continue through Friday.

Among the churches visited by delegates today were Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist; Second Church of Christ, Scientist; St. Patrick's Cathedral (Roman Catholic); All Saint's Church (Roman Catholic); Marble Collegiate Church (Reformed); Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Church of St. Ignatius Loyola (Roman Catholic); Brick Presbyterian Church; St. George's Church; Church of St. Ignatius Trinity Church (Protestant Episcopal).

A unique event, according to Charles Henry Doersam, general chairman, will be a symposium on Wednesday afternoon when the organ music of various religious faiths will be heard on one program. This is the first time the guild has presented such a unified program, Mr. Doersam said.

N. Lindsay Norden of Philadelphia will talk on a new theory of intonation in unaccompanied music on Wednesday, which, in the opinion of some of those who are attending the convention will develop a new technique among choral directors, working for greater purity of harmony and greater accuracy of pitch in choral singers.

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Britain Asking Elucidations On Seven of Hitler's Points Via Diplomatic Question-Box

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—What are termed "elucidations" have now been virtually completed by the British Government on the now famous Thirteen Points outlined by Chancellor Adolf Hitler in his Reichstag speech of May 21.

Many of these points were felt in Downing Street to need to be more precisely framed before it could be decided whether they were acceptable. Consequently, Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador in Berlin was instructed to pose a series of friendly questions. The answers which were received gave rise to further queries and so it has gone on now for several weeks.

The net result of the exchange, while described in diplomatic circles as "useful," admittedly has not led as yet to any concrete result. But it is generally conceded that the whole conception of "collective security" in Europe depends on the conversations which are now in progress.

Meanwhile, a clearer understanding of the European situation can be obtained from an analysis of the present status of these questions and responses, which—although no official information is available—hinge mainly round seven of Herr Hitler's Thirteen Points, the Monitor is able to state.

Return to League

On Herr Hitler's Point One, Great Britain, it is understood, has asked what are "the prerequisites for a really equal legal status of all States," which must be fulfilled before Germany can consider returning to the League. Furthermore, when Herr Hitler demanded that the League should be separated from the Treaty of Versailles, what precisely did he mean?

Prior to Herr Hitler's speech it had been the British view that by unilaterally repudiating its Versailles arms obligations, Germany had achieved equality. And it is not clear to Britain how in actual practice, the League Covenant can be separated from the Versailles Treaty of which it is an integral part.

In Point Four, Herr Hitler, referring to Germany's readiness to join in a system of collective security, added that it is also necessary to hold the way open for treaty revision because "the throttling down of every necessary change would be a cause of future explosions." This statement has prompted the query "what changes does Herr Hitler consider necessary and how does he suggest they should be effected?"

How About Memel?

The question, it is held, involves not only future disputes, but the very active Memel issue which led Herr Hitler to exclude Lithuania from the list of neighboring countries with which in Point Five he says he is prepared to sign non-aggression treaties. Does Herr Hitler want to settle this question by annexing Memel?

Point Five contained a phrase declaring that Germany would be prepared to assume certain unspecified "obligations concerning the supply of munitions in peace and war," provided these were also assumed and respected by all the partners to these nonaggression treaties. This is taken here to cover "nonassistance" to an aggressor in case of war. But mere passive "nonassistance" has not hitherto been accepted by the neighbor states as sufficient guarantee of their security. They have demanded active "assistance" against unprovoked attack. Hence the British Government desires to find out precisely how these proposed obligations are intended to function.

Air Locarno

Herr Hitler's Point Seven dealing with the question of a Western Air Locarno has been the subject of more definite exchange of views than the rest. Great Britain has now swung round to the German view that the Air Locarno should be negotiated at once. But a good deal remains to be done although draft treaties have been received by Downing Street not only from Herr Hitler himself but also from the French and Italians. Thus the original British query to Herr Hitler—is it proposed to limit air forces, impose strict international supervision and to control civil aviation so as to prevent its abuse in time of war—has already been answered, to some extent.

In this connection, it is pointed out that Herr Hitler advocated in Point Nine prohibition of air bombing outside the battle zone. So long as bombing is permitted, however, he considers the mere limitation of the numbers of bombing planes to be questionable. He wants bombing to be put on the same plane as killing helpless wounded men. If this were done, he thinks bombing planes would soon cease to be built.

Still Poison Gas

While this is certainly in line with the views of the British Cabinet, there is the practical difficulty that such prohibition has already been extended to poison gases in treaties that have been accepted by all the principal powers, yet preparations for, and defense against, poison gas warfare are still going on as actively as ever.

It is widely held, therefore—though diplomatic circles consider this a counsel of perfection—that until the Powers feel able to take a more optimistic view of one another's good faith it is not much use their adopting mere paper obligations to humanize war. What is wanted, it is felt, is not the legalization of certain methods of warfare and the banning of others but the total abolition of the institution of war itself.

Another query put to Herr Hitler is how does he propose to prevent what he called in his Point Twelve "poisoning of public opinion" by word of mouth or in writing, through the theater, press or the cinema? In an authoritarian regime, it is commented here, this may seem easy. Indeed, it is frankly admitted that in the case of Germany and Poland, mutual public recriminations were switched off at the word of command as by a tap. But in a democracy, it is just as impossible to prevent people saying what they believe as it is impossible, under a dictatorship, to make people believe what they feel obliged to say.

Finally, Austria

Finally, comes the crucial Point Thirteen—Austria. Herr Hitler in his speech disclaimed any desire for "Anschluss," or to annex Austria or to interfere in its internal affairs. He merely demanded for Austria, he said, the right of self-determination and a precise "international definition" of interference.

How would he define interference? Downing Street accordingly asks. And what does he mean by the right of self-determination? Does he mean by the latter that there must be a plebiscite in Austria to decide what form of government the country should have? And if so, has not the Austrian Government an equal right to demand a plebiscite in Germany? In any case, isn't even a demand that self-determination should be applied to another country, interference?

It is not disputed here that Italy is at present "interfering" in Austria. But it is held in Downing Street that she is doing so by methods that are within the letter of the law and therefore difficult to stop. Hitherto, Germany's methods of interfering in Austria have, in British eyes, often been outside the law. It is not yet clear to observers here how the views of the two parties chiefly interested in this question of noninterference in Austria, namely, Germany and Italy, can be reconciled.

Alaskans Learn Cooking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Although free cooking schools are a common thing in the States, Ketchikan has had only two in its history. The second was conducted recently, more than 250 women packing the hall in which it was held every day. More than 300 entries were listed in a special baking contest.

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Powers Get London Plan On Navy Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

problems of European disarmament, territorial settlement and such. The direct text of the treaty concerns only special German-American affairs, of a rather detailed nature.

But the treaty reserves to the United States the "benefits" it would have received had the Senate ratified the Versailles Treaty, and among them is Part V of that famous treaty. This includes all the German disarmament clauses, particularly that which limits the German navy to 150,000 tons.

Scrapped

Therefore, by juridically clear implication, the German Government agreed with the United States to keep its fleet at this level, and scrapped that undertaking last week when Germany was accorded 35 per cent of Great Britain's total—35 per cent of some 1,158,000 tons.

This, however—in Washington's interpretation—was a revision of the Versailles Treaty, and the State Department has never contended that its rights in reserving Part V of the Versailles Treaty gave it the power to block any agreed revisions of that accord. To protest at the Anglo-German naval agreement would be juridically identical with protest against any other revision of the armament clauses of the treaty, and Washington insists on a "hands-off" policy in this regard.

It's Up to Europe

For revision of the treaty is regarded as a "European political problem" in which the United States will take no part. Naturally, the naval agreement directly affects the American Navy, and "hands-off" in this respect is a radical departure from the traditional naval alertness of the Washington Government. But it is the policy of the present Administration, and fits with events of the last two years. The whole problem of German land rearmament is treated in much the same attitude, and Washington would never protest at any German violation of the treaty in these categories unless first-degree signatories of the Versailles Treaty had led the way.

In any event, Washington was informed of the British negotiations, and expressed its tacit approval. When issues arise—like the size of new battleships to be built—which are held to concern the Navy Department more directly, it is likely that action to reassert the American viewpoint will be taken.

Britain and Reich Offer Proposal For Naval Limitations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 24—Plans for a general limitation of naval armaments is being communicated confidentially to the major naval powers as a result of the Anglo-German negotiations which have now been practically concluded.

"Though Gen. Joachim von Ribbentrop, Germany's special ambassador, returned to Berlin yesterday, certain matters still remain for discussion through the ordinary diplomatic channels. The chief is understood to be the caliber of guns on the various categories of vessels."

This plan is understood to be on the basis of an interchange of building programs over a period of years, on the lines put forward by Great Britain during the three-power discussions last year. So far it is still wholly tentative but it is hoped a permanent agreement will be ultimately embodied in a treaty replacing the so-called treaties of Washington and London.

Details of the Anglo-German proposals for a general convention limiting naval armaments are not disclosed. But it is believed they include interchange of building programs for the next seven years, which is the period over which construction of the new German fleet is to be spread. The Germans, it is understood, agree to support Britain in advocating that the size of the battleships be reduced to 26,000 tons and the size of cruisers to 7000. Certain new categories are also believed to have been established, including one for "pocket battleships."

Submarines Question

Germany is also credited with having disclaimed its intention to build aircraft carriers and with having agreed that submarines, if built, should not be used against merchant ships.

Germany, however, like Britain, is prepared to abolish the submarine altogether, provided every other power does so.

It is emphasized, however, that both the size and number of ships which the two countries propose to build during the next seven years are entirely provisional, since if Italy, for example, completes her two monster 36,000-ton battleships, which she is now building, Britain and Germany would be forced to follow suit.

Sunday Communiqué

Departing from its custom of not issuing Sunday communiqués, Downing Street marked its formal statement on the German naval parley as important by putting one out yesterday, as follows:

The conversations which have been proceeding between the German and the British representatives since the publication of the exchange of notes of June 18 have been on the same friendly lines as those which had previously taken place with the representatives of other governments. There have been full and frank exchanges of views on such questions as future qualitative limits and programs of naval construction. A statement both of Germany's views and the British suggestion regarding a future general agreement on naval limitation will be communicated confidentially to the other governments in future discussions with their representatives.

The views exchanged between the German and the British representatives are necessarily tentative, since ultimate decisions at the future international naval conference are dependent on the attitude adopted by the other naval powers.

General von Ribbentrop's statement was much less formal both in its verbiage and content. It follows:

"I am glad these naval negotiations have been brought to a good end. The Anglo-German agreement has only been possible through large-minded understanding of the attitude adopted by the British Government and the German Chancellor. After years of conferences and talks with ministers rushing from one capital to another this is the first real achievement, the first step toward limitation of armaments.

"I think in the past Europe has made the mistake of undertaking too much at once. 'Qui trop embrace mal étréint.' Two mistakes in particular have been made. Firstly, people wanted to settle everything at the same time instead of tackling one problem after another; secondly, and this is worse, they have always tried to settle all the problems of all the powers at the same time at one table. This is called the collective peace system. But I think they have tried to put the cart before the horse.

Germany Wants It Too

"Germany also wants a peace system—a really good peace system based on facts and friendship, not on theories. This should be the foundation of any league of nations. But Germany is convinced we can only get there step by step; she believes in solving the vital problems of the European states by acts, even if they are at first bilateral, not in multilateral talks, which thus far have brought Europe no further.

"I believe this naval agreement is the beginning of a practical peace policy. It settles the vital naval problem between Germany and Britain once for all. Henceforth there will be no more naval rivalry. It is wonderful to think what this will mean to these two great countries.

"But I am convinced that this is only one side of the question. The other chief result of these negotiations is that we have broken the ice of the rigid political situation in Europe. The atmosphere of appeasement which logically must follow will, I am certain, pave the way for a settlement of other problems, so this agreement may well become the cornerstone of a real consolidation of Europe.

Vitally Important

"We in Germany believe Europe has a mission to fulfill for the whole civilized world, and I would be only too happy if all countries would see the vital importance of this. Faced on the one hand with the alternative of the consolidation of the European States, with prosperity to follow which alone will give the masses of our Continent the means of existence, and on the other with chaos, I feel confident we shall now find the path.

"I think in the endeavor to preserve the culture of our Old World, Britain, France, Germany and the other European countries must stand together. We believe in a strong Europe and a strong British Empire.

"Antediluvian Mentality"

"Now, I will say something more: I read in one of yesterday's papers that Germany has tried to drive a wedge between France and Britain. Here I must tell you that we in Germany completely fail to understand such queer insinuations, which seem to me rather small talk of people who cannot free themselves from the pre-war, if not antediluvian, mentality. I think we all ought to try to be wise and forget our domestic troubles in the Old World. If we all want a renaissance of the West, as Chancellor Hitler said in his speech, we must learn to think in a broader way and believe therein. Now, finally, you want to know what the next steps might be. On this I will make a personal remark.

"People say I have made it my life task to help bring about a close collaboration between Britain, France and Germany in which the other European States would gladly join. I believe these people are right and I am convinced we are on the best road now."

Bearing on Foreign Policy Seen in the Laws Advocated By Senate Arms Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—Laws advocated by the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee today for preventing profiteering and collusion among private shipbuilders and for breaking up their present close interdepence with the navy were interpreted here as having possible important bearing on future American foreign policy.

The Nye committee, after extensive examination of 67 witnesses and on the basis of 4000 pages of testimony demanded:

(1) That naval defense be provided without profiteering or collusion.

(2) That Congress clear up confusion existing in the public thought between the actual needs of the country in national defense and the needs of the private shipbuilding interests for continuing their profits.

Not Above Suspicion

Expressing their view that certain private shipbuilders "are certainly not above suspicion of willingness to wave the flag or to circulate war scares in the plain and simple interest of their own pocketbooks," the committee sees a "dangerous and delicate" situation created when the navy becomes too closely tied up to these and is dependent on their support either in the securing of appropriations or in the crippling of the nation's foreign policy. It advocates going to "full lengths" to avoid and stop such a situation.

With a reference to the part played by Krupp and other steel interests in the prewar naval race between England and Germany and the participation of Vickers and the Electric Boat Company in the South American naval race in the early '20's, the committee states that it is "not particularly impressed" with the thought that companies which have engaged in this sort of activity are "exactly the right people to allow to hang around very close to the powder keg of international relations."

In the United States, it is pointed out, private shipbuilders have become a part of the system of national defense and their activities ultimately have a bearing on the nation's foreign policy.

Conclusions Reached

Among the conclusions reached by the committee on the basis of its 38 days of testimony were the following:

1. If there was no collusion, there was a sympathetic understanding among the big companies of each other's desires.

2. The rush in naval building has made it impossible for the navy to use its own navy yards as up-to-date yardsticks of private bids.

3. The navy makes no attempt to examine the underlying costs or profits of private builders to determine whether the profit limitation of 11.1 per cent in the Vincon-Trammell Act is enforced or evaded. That is left to the Treasury to do after three years and difficulty of auditing leads the committee to declare that "there is no effective profit-limitation law today."

4. In 1933 on contracts worth $130,000,000 to the private shipbuilders, there was "no hard-hitting competition."

5. Profit figures on the only naval vessels on which they were available were 35 per cent on two Newport News cruisers; 36.9 and 33.4 per cent on two New York ship cruisers; 25.4 and 21.8 per cent on two Bethlehem cruisers; and 23.1 per cent on one Newport News aircraft carrier.

6. When there is lots of work to be done, prices charged by private shipbuilders increase.

Close to Disgraceful

7. The record of present shipbuilding companies during the war was "close to being disgraceful" with profits as high as 90 per cent.

8. Shipbuilders have lobbied at disarmament conferences and in Congress, and ship stocks have been the subject of speculation, despite the committee's conclusion that the matter of national defense should be above and separated from the use of political influence by self-interested groups.

To prevent future profiteering and collusion, the committee recommends passage of two bills, one of which would give the Comptroller General power to analyze bids of private companies before they are accepted, comparing them with navy yard estimates. Te bill would also require registration of shipbuilding lobbyists, forbid the sale abroad of naval inventions for a period of five years and make provision for ending dependence of the navy on private shipyards in the matter of designing and planning.

Profits Are Set

The second bill provides that the navy shall pay a profit of no more than $500,000 per cruiser, $1,000,000 per aircraft carrier or $300,000 per destroyer or submarine.

The 11.1 per cent profit allowed by the Vinson-Trammell Act when the Government assumes all or a share of the business risk, would be cut in half.

As subjects which would bear further investigating, the committee mentioned: Inferior quality of ships built under a monopolistic system; influence of the National Council of American Shipbuilders on public opinion; activities of companies supplying materials for ship construction; influence of ordnance companies which furnish arms equivalent to one third the total cost of ships; analysis of the part of war orders in leading the United States into the World War; influence of shipbuilders through campaign contributions, and comparative labor conditions in Government and private yards.

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Roman Camp Ruins Found in Hungary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Remains of one of the largest camps which the Roman Emperor Trajan maintained in Central Europe have just been discovered here.

A group of workers, in demolishing one of the oldest quarters of Budapest, to make way for modern buildings, came upon a large number of strange bricks. Preliminary excavations revealed that they formed the main section of a Roman military settlement of which such accessories as the thermal bath and circus had long been known.

The general site of this camp has for centuries been called Aquineum. In the time of Trajan the area now known as Hungary was called Pannonia. He stationed one of his biggest garrisons here because of the natural baths and the transportation facilities offered by the Danube River.

Bird Lovers Oppose New Fad in Plumage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Protests have been voiced here at a report from Paris that swallows' plumage is to be considered fashionable for women's hats.

The Association for the Protection of Birds in Debrecen asks for a ban on the importation of such hats.

The protection of birds is highly advanced in Hungary, and the city of Debrecen leads the way. It even organizes special festivities for birds when food is provided for them.

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Head of World Chamber Assails Failure of New Deal Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

world who constituted his audience.

"I am convinced that it is the duty of the businessmen of the world to point out the way which ought to be followed," he said.

Analyzing the evolution of international commerce since the last congress of the Chamber in Vienna in 1933, Mr. van Vlissingen put the question: "What did we ask for at Vienna and what did we get?" Two years ago—that is, on the eve of the London Economic Conference—the Chamber asked for stable currencies, settlement of inter-governmental debts, balanced budgets, exchange of goods and services in payment of debts, return of freedom in the foreign exchange markets and in the movements of capital, removal or at least reduction of trade barriers and restrictions.

Final Victory Sure

In contrast to these vows of the International Chamber of Commerce, Mr. van Vlissingen pointed out that "the world is still as far from agreement on the monetary standards as it was two years ago. The fluctuations of currencies have become more and more disturbing. Transfer restrictions and clearing agreements are no longer an exception but our daily bread. The war debts are still unsettled, and the gap between governmental expenditures and income is widening day by day in nearly all countries. Creditor nations are hoarding gold and restricting their imports, stimulating their exports by all sorts of artificial measures. High tariff walls have not been lowered; trade barriers have been made more and more formidable still by import quotas, restrictions and government monopolies. The economic war, a war of quotas and exchanges, goes on more vigorously than ever."

Despite this gloomy picture, however, and the fact that figures show that the value of world trade today is hardly more than one third what it was in 1929, Mr. van Vlissingen resolutely rejects fatalistic pessimism, and affirms the Chamber's faith "in the ultimate victory of sound economic sense." But this victory, he declared, will be won not by the "planners" who have been so busy in the last two years in both Europe and America, but by a return to co-operation between the governments, as well as between business and government, on a basis of free individual initiative.

"I look upon the present business of this world as an adventure, not as a matter of slavish adherence to a plan," he affirmed. Reversing the argument that security is only to be found in economic planning on nationalistic bases, Mr. van Vlissingen proclaimed that the real solution lies not in planned rigidity, but in an adaptable system elastic enough to respond to change.

Along with economic planning, based on the so-called "cycle theory," he rejected with equal vigor the notion that overproduction is the cause of the world's economic troubles. "All surplus economy or overproduction is in my view the very basis of trade. Unless I can produce more than I consume I have nothing with which to trade. Overproduction, and the division of labor that grows out of it, is the source of all trade and eventually of increasing prosperity. If we really had overproduction, our standards of living would be rising. Yet there are villages today—not in some barren or famine-ridden uncivilized part of the world, but in the middle of Europe—where money is almost unknown, where the people are too poor to afford proper clothes, matches, coal and oil, and where bread is a luxury."

Distribution Vital

Obviously, Mr. van Vlissingen said, it is the distribution machinery which has broken down, and it is for this reason that the present congress is to focus much of its attention on the problem of distribution. But neither distribution nor production, he warned, could be correctly solved simply by economic planning. He condemned such "price-raising schemes" as the New Deal in the United States, calling them "very one-sided."

"Everyone has tried to put his own house in order without troubling himself about the disorder he creates in other households," he suggested.

Furthermore, he asserted, planning produces conflicts even within nations. "A plan for one commodity brings new instability in another. You attempt to plan pigs and upset the fats market. You plan coal and new changes appear in the oil world. The final result is to create an illusion of activity and stimulate people to develop a productivity which in the long run proves unstable if not actually unsound."

The afternoon session of the congress was devoted to group discussions of technical problems such as distribution costs and market conditions. Another section discussed air transport problems. The round table on this point showed itself favorable to an extension of the use of air mail. The recommendation was made that no special air mail fee be charged for correspondence by air in Europe, and that first class mail be forwarded by air in the ordinary course whenever this would prove the quickest means of transport. For inter-continental traffic, it was realized that the abolition of special air mail postage is impossible at present.

Barriers to air navigation were studied in one group, which appeared to feel that international action to reduce these barriers is urgently necessary. Simplification of official red tape and of the customs regimes in connection with air traffic was also recommended.

At precongress sessions the United States' 100 delegates drafted resolutions urging currency stabilization, and other proposed resolutions were drawn up to call for lowering of international trade barriers.

Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machine Corporation, headed the American delegation with Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, as an observer.

Eliot Wadsworth, Boston banker, drew up the United States resolution on trade and currency.

Skirl of Bagpipes Greets the Gathering of the Clan

Keystone

Maclean Clansmen on a Visit to Sir Fitzroy Maclean, Their Chief

Some 300 Members Coming Ashore at Duart Castle to Greet Sir Fitzroy on his 100th Anniversary

Irish Elections Give de Valera Additional Seat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, June 24—Two by-elections, the results of which are indicative of the way the political wind is setting in the Irish Free State, have just been held here.

The result of the polling is to give Eamon de Valera one more seat in the Dail. County Dublin, as before, voted against him, while Galway remained faithful to him. Although his opponents had previously held the Galway seat, they have now lost it in a straight fight, thanks to system of proportional representation.

The chief feature of the election was the apathy of the voters, despite the usual party activity and despite the serious crisis in agriculture. The opposition vote was heavily down in County Dublin, though they won a seat. The Government poll was almost exactly the same as last election. In Galway the respective roles were reversed. The Fianna Fail polled far fewer votes than in the general election, while the Opposition vote remained about the same.

Thus the theory that the Government's popularity is on the wane appears to be discounted.

Pre-election Activity

Although both the former deputies belonged to the United Ireland Party, County Dublin is generally regarded as a stronghold of the U. I. P., or Fine Gael, and Galway of Fianna Fail. Consequently for weeks before the voting, the rival groups were actively carrying the the hope of winning a spectacular success over the enemy. The prospect in each constituency of a straight fight between two candidates instead of the normal proportional representation struggle in which each side puts up several candidates appears to have enhanced the enthusiasm of the combatants and their supporters At any rate, to the passing motorist the roadway seemed to be fuller even than usual of the chalked and painted party slogans which are a feature of the macadam in most Irish political campaigns.

The result of the by-elections seems to discount the theory that the popularity of the Fianna Fail Party is one the wane. Recent events have been widely interpreted as showing that Eamonn de Valera and his followers are moving to the right and were therefore likely to lose the support of the smaller farmers on which they have extensively relied in the past. This year's budget has been cited as evidence of the Government's changed attitude in this respect on the ground that the new taxes were mainly on tea, sugar and tobacco—three items the cost of which affects the poor much more than the rich. Income tax, on the other hand, remained unchanged, except for a minor adjustment in regard to property.

Wide Suffering

There is a good deal of evidence available that in many country districts everyone is now suffering from the collapse of the agricultural market, and not only the big farmers, as was at one time the case. The U. I. P. is at last beginning to justify its title again after its troubles with Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, former president of its youth section, known as the Blueshirts, and has used the by-elections to preach a reasonable compromise with England over the land annuity dispute, thus ending the economic war. Mr. de Valera had also shown a more conciliatory attitude toward the British Government of recent days.

The U. I. P. is definitely known as a Dominion Party whereas Fianna Fail is still separatist though accused by the extremists of "selling the pass" to Britain. Several U. I. P. leaders, notably Frank MacDermot, spoke strongly in favor of remaining in the British Commonwealth of Nations, while Gen. Richard Mulcahy urged his hearers to give up thinking of Britain as "the enemy" as they had done for so long.

Mr. de Valera himself stated in the Dail at the outset of the campaign that the Irish Free State will never allow the country to be used by a continental power as a base for naval operations against Great Britain. But he and his supporters at the by-elections reiterated their desire for an independent republic. Mr. de Valera, however, repeated his promise not to declare a republic during the lifetime of the present Dail. At the same time, he appealed to the Opposition to help him abolish the post of Governor General, which is one of the last symbols of the British connection.

Australian Experts Seek Answers To Radio Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—With its immense territorial sweep, Australia is presenting problems in broadcasting sufficient to engage the attention of a board a experts who are constantly traveling in specially-equipped motors. Some of the mysteries are baffling, but experts are seeking a solution.

Some of these problems are—why certain areas, some of them comparatively close to broadcasting stations, are unresponsive while others, much further away, receive transmissions perfectly; why certain parts of the country can carry satisfactorily only a limited number of transmitting stations without interference; and why static is consistently bad in some cases, and not in others.

Senator McLachlan, one of the experts, in the course of an interview said: "Some experts put it [interference] down to atmospheric causes, but others believe that the cause lies deeper—deep in the earth in ore bodies of large dimensions in mountain ranges which give out rays adverse to the passage of wireless waves."

School Gets Rare Dog

By a Staff Correspondent

POMONA, Calif.—An Arabian dog has been added to the list of livestock kept here at the Kellogg Institute of Animal Husbandry by the University of California. He is of the Saluki breed, and is said to be one of the few registered dogs of this species in the United States.

New Zealand Names Trade Commissioner To Find Markets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The New Zealand Government has decided to appoint a trade commissioner for the continent of Europe, probably with headquarters at Brussels.

In making the announcement, R. Masters, Minister of Industries and Commerce, said that the Government recognized that, both for foodstuffs and raw materials, the Continent was one of New Zealand's most important present and potential markets. New Zealand and its products were little known over large areas where markets for its goods could be found. New Zealand's existing direct trade credited statistically to continental countries was not inconsiderable, but there was also a very substantial quantity of produce which reached the Continent in the form of re-exports from the United Kingdom.

The Government felt that the Continent offered definite prospects of improved markets for New Zealand goods, and that direct official representation which allowed for continuous exploration and personal contact with prospective importers must serve a very valuable purpose. Moreover, difficulties were constantly arising through imposition and alteration of quotas and exchange restrictions, and it would be part of the Commissioner's duties to keep New Zealand exporters informed of such changes and to represent the New Zealand point of view to the countries concerned.

The Commissioner will also act as an agent for the development of tourist traffic to New Zealand.

Kin of Clan Maclean Visit Duart Castle In Tribute to Chief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISLE OF MULL, Scotland—Up the rocky path to the courtyard of Duart Castle here Scottish pipers played 300 men and women, some in kilts, others in prosaic garb of the cities. They had all come to this lonely Scottish isle to celebrate the 100th anniversary of their chief Sir Fitzroy Maclean, for they were all members of the Clan Maclean.

The little harbor, over which, like a great stone guardian, stands Duart Castle, welcomed them with rain. But the clansmen did not mind, for this reunion would stand in their memories ever afterward. They carried with them an address signed by 4000 Macleans from all parts of the world.

Sir Fitzroy is beloved by all the Macleans. It was due to his perseverance and courage that the clan fortunes, for some time reversed, were restored again.

The family estates had been lost and Duart Castle fallen into ruin when as a young man Sir Fitzroy made a vow that it would be restored. He eventually achieved his ambition. And now his yellow and white banner waves over the little castle by the rocky shore of the island, the signal of "Home" to the Clan Maclean.

Budapest Merges Charitable Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—A plan to curb begging and at the same time provide more substantial aid for those forced to seek charity is being adopted here.

From now on, the 161 charity organizations of Budapest are to be united. Contributions will go into one central fund to be distributed from there with the aid of the municipal administration.

So everyone who wants to be safe from beggars ringing the door bell every hour of the day has to pay a monthly rate. The amount, however, is optional. A shield is given in exchange, to be fixed upon the door, telling beggars where they must go to get relief. The beggars are said to be very satisfied with this new order.

Britain Begins Oil Prospecting On Wide Scale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON.—Systematic prospecting for oil has just begun in Britain under licenses issued by the Government.

Landowners in the past have had it in their power to limit prospecting almost indefinitely. Now under the Petroleum (Production) Act that became law last year the country is being mapped out into "oil areas." Twenty pounds enables an approved applicant to prospect over one of these areas. Forty pounds additional secures a mining license for a workable holding with ability to obtain tenure for a long series of years in the event of boring being operated successfully. Reasonable compensation will be paid to the landowner. The state is to get a royalty on the oil.

Oil is already produced on a small scale in more than one locality in Britain. And under the improved facilities now to be afforded it is hoped to make it worth while for deeper and more extensive borings to be made. The chief wells so far are in Derbyshire where a few hundred tons of oil are raised annually. Oil is also produced by distillation from shale-beds in Scotland.

Seepages have been found in North Wales, in Sussex and in Hampshire. The industry up to the present has been of negligible proportions but companies are being now formed to test the possibilities further.

Bartlett Sails North Again

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Accompanied by nine paying college students, two sheep and 60 chickens, Capt. "Bob" Bartlett, author and explorer, sailed yesterday in his schooner Effie G. Morrissey on the first leg of his ninth trip to Greenland. Captain Bartlett, aided by the students and his crew of seven, will gather specimens for the American Museum of Natural History, the Field Museum of Chicago and the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

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Wimbledon Tennis and British Open Golf Start — Baseball — Owens Wins Four

Giants Walking Away With National Race

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

That close pennant race which everyone looked for in the National League has failed to appear. There undoubtedly are more reasons than one why this battle has failed to materialize, but the easiest way to explain the apparent decline of such clubs as the St. Louis Cardinals, Chicago Cubs and Pittsburgh Pirates is to point to the sensational record of the New York Giants, managed by "Memphis Bill" Terry.

Receiving no serious opposition during the past week, the Terrymen increased their lead in the flag race. At the conclusion of Sunday's games they were seven games ahead of their nearest competitors, which at the moment happen to be the Pittsburgh Pirates, who boast a terrific punch but weak pitching. The Giants won five out of six games last week and continued their brilliant defensive record by making only four errors in those six contests.

There is so much power in the New York lineup that one hesitates to cheer for any one department, or any single player. At the start of the race the Giants' pitching staff was regularly turning in one, two, three and four-hit games, winning those close battles on five to eight hits. But those days have passed.

Giants Hitting Hard

Lately, Terry and his mates have been hitting so hard that the pitching staff—so New York writers say—is actually getting lazy. Recently Clydell Castleman allowed 14 hits, yet won his game by a score of 11 to 4. In six contests last week the Giants scored 50 runs. The only other club to reach that mark during the week was the Cardinals, who played seven games, one more than the Terrymen. These high scores are taking considerable pressure off the pitching staff and makes it much more effective than it was at the beginning of the season.

Judging from what has happened to date, the best the remainder of the league can hope for is a crack at second place, and at least four clubs probably will not even come close to that position on the National League ladder. The Cardinals, Pirates ahd Cubs appear fairly certain of finishing in the first division. It should be an interesting battle between them for second place, unless, of course, the Giants should get into a train wreck or all decide to retire.

Meanwhile, the New York Yankees are struggling along at the top of the American League race. Their road ahead is not as smooth as the road in front of the Giants. Only three games separate the Yanks from the second-place Cleveland Indians, and the Indians are going full speed ahead at the present time.

Indians Won Five

Last week Walter Johnson's Indians won five games and lost one, the best record in the junior circuit. The Tribe banged out 81 hits, including 12 home runs, and scored the high total of 55 runs. Picked at the start of the season as the club to take over the crown worn last season by Detroit, the Indians are making their first serious threat to regain the lead since they dropped it to the White Sox on May 10. Johnson's boys celebrated over the week-end, taking two games from the Yanks, 12 to 6 and 6 to 5.

While the Yanks, Indians and White Sox have been fighting for first and second places, the champions of the circuit, the Tigers, have been lingering around the bottom of the first division, a position better known as fourth place. It was said early in the season that if the Bengals remained intact as they did in 1934, and if they had a portion of the "luck" that followed them last year, they might win the pennant; otherwise they wouldn't. So far their "luck" hasn't been remarkable. To add to their discomfort, they have had three men playing, or rather trying to play, third base. Marvin Owen, who last season blossomed into a great third baseman, is sitting on the bench, because, Manager Mickey Cochrane says, he is not the best third baseman on the 1935 Tigers.

Floyd Vaughan of the Pirates continues to lead the major league batting parade, although he is on the sidelines right now with a mishap. Big Hank Greenberg, the fellow they labeled a few season back as too clumsy to remain in fast company, is leading both leagues with 19 homes runs, three more than Bob Johnson of the Philadelphia Athletics. These records include Sunday's games.

Mehlhorn's Career Details Accounts Of Queer Scoring

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP) — Ever heard of a golfer shooting nine holes in 33 with only one par on his score card, of an 18-hole round of 58 with an out of bounds included, or of a four-foot putt for a birdie that was missed by 30 feet?

Impossible, you say? Nothing of the kind! They belong to some of the weird score cards turned in by William Mehlhorn, known as "Wild Bill" wherever the game is played. His adventures on the fairways during the last 15 years would make swell reading for any suffering duffer or near star.

"Wild Bill," who has won a lot of championships since he first began to dazzle the golfing ranks but who hasn't done so well lately, recited some of his unique or crazy rounds as he hopefully watched for a letup in an all day's rain, so he could go out chasing birdies and eagles again.

"I guess for plumb crazy rounds that 33 for nine holes with only one par was the craziest of 'em all," he began. "That happened at the Indianwood Club at Detroit during the 1930 Western open. The funny part of it was, too, that I tried my best to get out of playing that day. I was sick and advised tournament officials that I had withdrawn, but my partner couldn't find anyone to play with him, so I went out anyway. I started out with an eagle 3 and then kept on playing like a miracle man or a duffer. When I finished the nine, I had one eagle, four birdies, one par and three bad holes on my card for a 33, two under par. On the way back, I shot five birdies and four pars for a 32 on the nine and a round of 65, seven blows under par. And what a tonic that round was."

Bill's 58 was scored on the Catalina Island course, not exactly a hard layout, but 58 is a 58 in any man's golf yard. His rounds were 30-28. On the incoming nine, he had eight 3's, winding up with a 4 on the final hole, where he recovered beautifully after whacking his tee shot out of bounds.

"And that putt happened during the Houston invitational tournament several years back," he related, still a bit puzzled. "I had been putting badly all day, but was going along nice enough to have a good chance to win when I came to the thirteenth green, where I had a four-foot putt for a birdie. I addressed the ball and then something happened. The putter froze to the ball. I couldn't move it. For almost two tantalizing minutes I stood there with that putter frozen that way. Then I scooped the ball. It didn't touch the ground until it was 20 feet past the cup, and it kept on rolling until it went off the green. I'll be darned. . . ."

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American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	37	22	.627
Cleveland	33	24	.579
Chicago	30	24	.556
Detroit	32	27	.542
Boston	30	30	.500
Washington	27	32	.458
Philadelphia	24	32	.429
St. Louis	17	39	.304

Results June 22

Boston 7, Chicago 5.
St. Louis 11, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 12, New York 6.
Detroit 7, Washington 0.
Detroit 10, Washington 9.

Results June 23

Chicago 4, Boston 2.
Boston 8, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 11, St. Louis 7.
Philadelphia 13, St. Louis 3.
Cleveland 6, New York 5.
Washington 12, Detroit 7.

Harvard Elects Clark

RED TOP, Conn., June 24 (AP)—Raymond S. Clark '36 of New York, who has rowed bow on the Harvard varsity crew for the last two seasons, today was elected captain of next year's eight. Today's setback was the third Clark has suffered in the Harvard-Yale regatta. Two years ago he led a defeated Crimson freshman eight while handling the No. 3 oar. He is 21 and weighs 180 pounds. He entered Harvard from Groton.

McGrath Beats Wilmer Allison At Wimbledon

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, top ranking American player, was eliminated from singles competition in the Wimbledon championships today when he dropped his first round match to Vivian B. McGrath of Australia, 6—4, 6—3, 7—9, 7—5.

The American star was the first seeded player to be forced out of the men's championships. Allison staged several game rallies during the four-set match, but his frequent misjudging of distance was costly.

Sidney B. Wood Jr. of New York won a first-round match from Eikichi Ito of Japan in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0. Wood, playing easily, drew cheers several times by his fine net work, particularly a backhand volley he has been developing.

While Fred Perry, the No. 1 seeded player, was disposing of the Canadian, Marcel Rainville, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3; John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia moved up by conquering Don Turnbull, the Australian star, 6—2, 6—3, 8—6.

Roderich Menzel of Czechoslovakia won his first round match from L. C. Cater of England, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2, 6—0.

H. W. (Bunny) Austin of England had no trouble winning from Edward Avory, a fellow countryman, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

Wilmer M. Hines, former captain of the University of North Carolina tennis team, eliminated Andre Lacroix, 4—6, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

J. Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., advanced with an 8—6, 6—2, 6—1 decision over F. H. D. Wilde of England, and Enrique Maier, Spanish champion, eliminated William W. Robertson of San Marino, Calif., 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

Two other Americans could progress no further than the first round. Clayton Burwell, formerly of Charlotte, N. C., now living in England, lost to L. Shaffi, 8—6, 4—6, 8—6, 7—5, and Henry Culley of California was bowed out by G. P. Hughes of England, 6—3, 11—9, 6—2.

Penalty Shot For Penalty Face Off

MINNEAPOLIS, June 24 (AP) — Several changes in national college ice hockey rules for 1935-36, including substitution of a penalty shot for a penalty face off on a goal keeper's foul, were announced June 22 by F. L. Keller of the University of Minnesota, rules committee secretary. The penalty shot will be awarded for all fouls, including throwing a stick, that prevent goals.

Under the new rules, upon commission of this type of foul the puck will be taken to a point 38 feet directly in front of the net. It may then be shot directly at the goal from within a 10-foot circle.

The defending goalie may take his position in front of the net, but he must remain within one foot of the goal. The attacking player may skate the length of the rink to gather speed if he so desires, as long as he makes the shot from within the 10-foot circle.

Another change is designed to prevent attacking players from standing at the corner of the cage and interfering with the goalie. It extends the goal keeper's "crease" or the territory barred to attacking players before the puck is shot, two feet toward the side boards and one foot back of the goal line.

Other changes limit the size of the end zones to 60 feet, change the zone line face off from five feet behind the line to 10 feet, allow a player to bat the puck with his open hand provided he is the first member of his team to play it after batting it.

Marion Miley Betters Men's Par by a Stroke

OMAHA, Neb., June 24 (AP)—The Women's Transmississippi Golf Championship goes to Lexington, Ky., next year as a result of one of the most spectacular final matches ever seen in any tournament. Marion Miley, 21-year-old Lexington girl, defeated Patty Berg, 17, of Minneapolis in the finals at the Omaha Field Club Saturday, 9 and 7.

On the first nine of the afternoon round Miss Miley shot a 35, six under women's par and one under men's par. Miss Berg shot a 38 for the nine, and got birdies on two consecutive holes, but lost the holes when the Kentuckian registered eagles.

Whitehorn Takes Golf Title

PAWHUSKA, Okla., June 24 (AP)—John Whitehorn, 45-year-old Osage Indian warrior from Tulsa avenged a Sioux victory of another year yesterday and Eugene Standing Bear bit the dust as national Indian golf champion, 2 down and 1 to play. Over the same hills and valleys where their forefathers chased the buffalo, Whitehorn and Standing Bear chased little white pellets in the tournament final. Whitehorn, who took up golf only seven years ago, turned in a 67, three under par, on the final 18 holes, which is a good score on any man's course.

Endeavour Wins; Yankee Fifth

LYMINGTON, Eng., June 24 (AP)—With T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour winning its second race in as many days, the American yacht Yankee lagged again Saturday and finished fifth in a fleet of seven in a 38-mile race. Although Endeavour was first across the finish line, the race was originally awarded to Astra because of a time allowance, but later Astra was disqualified for forcing Shamrock V on the wrong side of a buoy. Candida was second, Shamrock V third, Britannia fourth, Yankee fifth, and Velsheda sixth.

Quimby Wins Grand Prix

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—The Grand Prix of America, held by the American Automobile Racing Club at Briarcliff Manor, was won yesterday by Langdon Quimby of Portland, Maine, a junior at Yale. Langdon covered the 200 miles in 2h. 3m. 6s., 10 seconds ahead of Joel Thorne of New Rochelle. R. T. Wharton of New York placed third and Gordon Curtis of Weston, Mass., fourth. The drivers used various makes of cars.

Riegel Defeats McClure

RICHMOND, Va., June 24 (AP)—Firing one of the greatest closing rounds in the history of the tournament—a sub-par performance—young Bobby Riegel of Richmond won the thirty-third southern amateur golf championship Saturday, routing Edwin McClure of Shreveport, La., by a 10 and 8 margin.

Intercollegiate Champion

By a Staff Photographer

Beth Lancaster, Florida State College

Wins College Girls' Tennis Tournament at Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Florida Girl Wins From a Bostonian In College Tennis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 24 —Beth Lancaster of the Florida State College, Tallahassee, runner-up in 1934, crowned her third and last attempt to win the intercollegiate girls' tennis championship with success on Saturday at the Longwood Cricket Club. She met and defeated Virginia Arnold of the Sargent School in Boston University, 9—7, 6—4. The finalists were unseeded. Miss Lancaster eliminated the second seeded player, Emily A. Lincoln of Smith College in one semifinal and Miss Arnold defeated the No. 1 seeded contestant, Mary Elizabeth Cutter of Jackson College, in the other.

Doubles honors were carried off by Mary Cutter of Jackson and Marian Wood of Smith. They defeated Helen L. Jones of Vassar College and Emily Lincoln of Smith in a three-set final, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

Miss Lancaster, who displayed a much improved game since her visit here last spring, is the first Florida girl to win the college girls' tennis tournament, started here seven years ago through the efforts of Mrs. George W. Wightman, donor of the international Wightman Cup and winner of more than 30 national outdoor and indoor titles.

Marjorie K. Gladman (now Mrs. John W. Van Ryn) and Josephine N. Cruickshank, both of California, won the college girls' net title in 1929 and 1930, respectively. In 1931 Mary Greef (now Mrs. John W. Harris Jr. of Kansas City) then a University of Southern California student, won the championship. Two New England girls, Marjorie L. Sachs of Simmons and Mary Cutter of Jackson, won in 1932 and 1933, respectively. Last year the title went to Kathryn Pearson of the Rice Institute of Houston, Texas. She did not defend.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	39	15	.722
Pittsburgh	36	36	.581
St. Louis	34	25	.576
Chicago	31	25	.554
Brooklyn	27	29	.482
Cincinnati	25	34	.424
Philadelphia	20	35	.364
Boston	17	40	.298

Results June 22

Chicago 7, Boston 4.
Chicago 5, Boston 3.
Pittsburgh 5, New York 4.
New York 7, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 9.
Brooklyn 17, Cincinnati 4.

Results June 23

Pittsburgh 4, Boston 3.
Pittsburgh 7, Boston 4.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 5.
Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 16, Brooklyn 2.
Brooklyn 10, St. Louis 6.
New York 8, Chicago 0.

International League

Buffalo	34	24	.586
Montreal	36	28	.563
Baltimore	36	30	.545
Newark	34	30	.531
Toronto	34	32	.515
Syracuse	34	34	.500
Rochester	25	38	.397
Albany	25	42	.373

Results June 22

Newark 5, Baltimore 3.
Buffalo 4, Rochester 3.
Albany 8, Syracuse 3.
One game postponed.

Results June 23

Syracuse 9, Albany 6.
Syracuse 3, Albany 2.
Newark 6, Baltimore 1.
Baltimore 3, Newark 2.
Montreal 6, Toronto 5.
Montreal 5, Toronto 1.

Edith Moore Wins N. E. Title

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 24 (AP)—Edith Moore of Montclair defeated Esther Edwards of New London, Conn., yesterday to win the New England women's singles tennis championship. The scores were 6—1, 6—1. The match was originally scheduled for Hartford two weeks ago but inclement weather forced the postponement. This week Miss Moore was entered in the eastern clay court championships at the Montclair Athletic Club and Miss Edwards consented to come from New England to play.

Reds Recall Frazier

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 24 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds have recalled Keith Frazier, young right-hander, from Fort Worth of the Texas League. Frazier was brought up from Toronto during the spring training season.

Bitsy Grant Wins Clay Court Title For Third Time

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—That little man from Atlanta, Ga., Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr., today had achieved his third United States clay courts singles tennis championship—a record surpassed only by Big Bill Tilden himself.

The featherweight Georgian conquered young Frankie Parker of Milwaukee, for the second consecutive year, in yesterday's final to take permanent possession of the title trophy. Grant won his first national hard courts crown in 1930. Tilden, at the height of his game as an amateur, won the championship six times.

Grant had to come from behind twice yesterday in downing the clever Milwaukeean, 4—6, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3, 6—0, but finished with the most decisive display of tennis in the history of the tournament. Parker made a bristling battle of it for three sets, but Grant, firing away at the youngster's backhand weakness, took command and won handily.

Parker started as though he meant to break Grant's superiority for the first time in three meetings between the pair. He took the first set, largely by breaking the Atlantan's service three times. Grant easily took the second set, but Parker again rallied, and playing steadier tennis, again took the lead.

From there on, with the exception of three consecutive deuced games in the fourth set, which Parker won, Grand had the situation under control. Working on Parker's backhand, he came to the net for numerous passing shots, and in the final set, turned on everything he had to finish his conquest.

In the finals of the doubles, J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., and Berkeley Bell of New York won from Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., and John McDiarmid of the University of Chicago in a five-set match. The scores were 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 9—11, 6—2.

Pacific Coast League

(Second Half)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Missions	4	3	.571
San Francisco	4	3	.571
Los Angeles	4	3	.571
Hollywood	4	3	.571
Sacramento	3	4	.429
Seattle	3	4	.429
Portland	3	4	.429
Oakland	3	4	.429

Results June 22

Los Angeles 6, Seattle 4.
Hollywood 8, Sacramento 3.
Portland 7, San Francisco 0.
Oakland 9, Missions 1.

Results June 23

Oakland 4, Missions 2.
Missions 9, Oakland 7.
Hollywood 5, Sacramento 3.
Sacramento 8, Hollywood 6.
Seattle 5, Los Angeles 4.
Los Angeles 8, Seattle 1.
San Francisco 7, Portland 2.
San Francisco 8, Portland 4.

Cooper Victor at Chicago

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—"Light Horse" Harry Cooper of Chicago, who hasn't ridden to a victory since his memorable extra distance triumphs last summer, found a course to his liking again yesterday, and won a close race with Johnny Revolta, young Milwaukee star, for first prize money in the $3500 Medinah open golf championship. After Cooper had come from behind to overtake the Milwaukeean, and then post his 72-hole total of 289, Revolta finished with a par shelling round that missed a tie by a Millimeter. His try was a putt from 12 feet on the final green for a birdie, but the ball barely missed the cup, giving Cooper the victory and prize money of $750 by one shot.

Parker Defeats Homans

SUMMIT, N. J., June 24 (AP)—Johnny Parker, of West Orange, defeated Gene Homans of Englewood by a 5-and-4 margin today to win the Metropolitan amateur golf championship at Canoe Brook Country Club.

Schalke Keeps Soccer Title

COLOGNE, June 24 (AP)—Schalke, West Germany's greatest football club, retained the German soccer championship yesterday, defeating Stuttgart, representing South Germany, 6-4. A crowd of 75,000 watched the play.

Baroness Levi Wins

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 24 (AP)—Baroness Maud Levi of New York defeated Norma Taubele of New York, 6—2, 9—7, to win the eastern clay court women's singles tennis championship at the Montclair Athletic Club yesterday.

Jesse Owens To Try to Break World's Records

BERKELEY, Calif., June 24 (AP)—Four-way champion of the National Collegiate A. A. track and field meet, Jesse Owens, Ohio State Negro athlete wonder, headed today for new worlds to conquer, leaving behind a remarkable chapter of individual prowess unequaled in the 14-year history of this countrywide competition.

Prolonging a season of amazing performances, Owens will dig his spikes into the cinder path next at San Diego, in the Far Western A. A. U. championships Wednesday and Thursday. He will run in the 100-meter dash and at the same time may try to set new American records at distances of 110 and 120 yards. The record for 110 yards is 10 1/5s set by Charley Paddock in 1921. Howard Drew established the 120-yard time of 11 3-5s in 1914.

The great collegiate athletic army assembled here for the N. C. A. A. championships, disbanded with new meet records set in the broad jump, javelin throw and pole vault.

World's records were not even threatened, except in the broad jump. Owens won the 100 and 220-yard dashes in 9.8s. and 21.5s., respectively, and climaxed the finals with a convincing victory over Glenn Hardin of Louisiana State, defending champion, in the 220-yard low hurdles. The time was 23.4s. He clinched the broad jump in Friday's trials. The champions and marks they made in winning the individual titles follow:

100-Yard Dash—Jesse Owens, Ohio State, 9.8s.

220-Yard Dash—Jesse Owens, Ohio State, 21.5s.

440-Yash Dash—Jimmy Luvalle, California at Los Angeles, 47.7s.

880-Yard Run—Elroy Robinson, Fresno State, 1m. 52.9s.

One-Mile Run—Archie San Romani, Emporia (Kan.) Teachers, 4m. 19.1s.

Two-Mile Run—Floyd Lochner, Oklahoma, 9m. 26.8s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Sam Allen, Oklahoma Baptist, 14.5s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles — Jesse Owens, Ohio State, 23.4s.

Pole Vault—William Sefton and Earle Meadows, both of Southern California, 14ft. 1¼in. (Old meet record 14ft. ¼in. by Jack Rand, San Diego State, 1934.)

Running High Jump — Linn Philson, Drake, 6ft. 4⅝in.

Running Broad Jump—Jesse Owens, Ohio State, 26ft. 1¾in. (Old meet record 25ft. 10⅝in. by De Hart Hubbard, Michigan, 1925.)

Javelin Throw—Charles Gongloff, Pittsburgh, 221ft. 3⅛in. (Old meet record 220ft. 11⅝in. by Bob Parke, Oregon, 1934.)

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Anton Kishon, Bates, 168ft. 8⅞in.

Discus Throw — Kenneth Carpenter, Southern California, 157ft. 11¼in.

16-Pound Shotput—Elwyn Dees, Kansas, 51ft. 1⅛in.

Aiken Knights Win Way Into Semifinal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, June 24—The importance of fine combination team play in polo was once more illustrated on Saturday, when Aiken Knights won their way into the semifinal round of the Third Westbury Challenge Cup tournament, the high goal scratch event of the Meadow Brook June tournaments, at Cochran Field. Thomas Hitchcock Jr. had held the Greentree team, their opponents, almost unaided, to even terms with the winners all the way through the series, but finally a sudden-death goal by G. H. Bostwick, after more than six minutes of play in the overtime, on a set up drive by William Post 2d, gave Aiken Knights the victory, 8 to 7. Hitchcock made six of the seven Greentree goals.

The remaining first-round match of the series went to Old Westbury, as the result of a late rally in the fifth and sixth chukkers, staged by another of the veteran stars, Devereaux Milburn, with some aid from young J. P. Grace, the hero of the recent Yale victory in the intercollegiates, after the Roslyn four, with the two Hoppings, father and son, had run up a lead of 9—5, early in the fifth chukker. But the balance of the game was all in favor of Old Westbury, as they scored five goals in the remainder of the time, to win at 10 to 9.

There was no play in the tournament yesterday, but this week will see its completion, with Gulf Stream meeting Long Island and Texas opposing Old Westbury tomorrow, in the remaining second round matches.

Winston F. C. Guest, just arrived from Egypt, where he played last winter, may get into the series, either on one of the surviving teams, or in the high goal handicap event, for the Meadow Brook Club Cups. He is listed with Gulf Stream.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	43	26	.623
Memphis	39	27	.591
Chattanooga	37	29	.561
Nashville	36	31	.537
New Orleans	35	32	.522
Little Rock	26	36	.419
Birmingham	25	42	.373
Knoxville	23	41	.359

Results June 22

Chattanooga 4, New Orleans 2.
Chattanooga 5, New Orleans 2.
Knoxville 2, Memphis 1.
Nashville 9, Birmingham 0.
Only games.

Results June 23

Atlanta 7, Birmingham 3.
New Orleans 4, Knoxville 3.
New Orleans 6, Knoxville 6 (tie).
Memphis 4, Nashville 2.
Nashville 5, Memphis 1.
Chattanooga 4, Little Rock 2.
Chattanooga 6, Little Rock 3.

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"Interestingly Different"

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

June 24, 1910

WITH Ford pitching three-hit ball, the New York Americans again set back Philadelphia, 2 to 1, in the series final. Errors accounted for all three runs. Philadelphia won the series, four games to two. A National League record for inactivity at first base was established by Hofman of Chicago, who failed to have a single putout to his credit in the eight innings he played that position. He had one assist.

Somerville Wins Canadian Amateur Golf Final, 7 and 6

ANCASTER, Ont., June 24 (By the Canadian Press) — C. Ross (Sandy) Somerville, of London, Ont., Saturday won the Canadian amateur golf championship for the fifth time by defeating Gordon Taylor Jr., of Toronto, 7 and 6, in the 36-hole final.

Somerville brought back to Canada the crown held for two years by Albert Campbell, of Seattle. Campbell did not defend this year.

The veteran Somerville's consistent golf was too much for his younger opponent, whose nearest approach to the title before has been the quarter-finals. In his morning round Somerville went out in 37, but came home in 33, two under par. He shot a 36 for the first nine this afternoon and still was shooting par figures when the match ended on the thirtieth hole.

Taylor was erratic and had several misfortunes. He holed out for a birdie 2 on the sixteenth, only to see Somerville halve the hole. Twice Somerville's ball on the outgoing nine struck a tree and bounced back. On the second hole his tee shot would have gone out of bounds but for the tree.

Nevertheless, the four-times champion played methodical and even brilliant golf. Over the first eighteen holes he had three birdies, just missing an eagle on the fourth. Taylor got away to a bad start, losing the first two holes and playing badly. He lost the fourth, and then steadied a bit, but it was not until the seventh he was able to take one from Somerville. There he dropped a fifteen-footer for a birdie, and Somerville missed his 14-foot attempt by an inch.

Somerville started out Saturday afternoon with a six-hole lead. Taylor's play was still spotty, and Somerville, with a safe lead to work on, continued the same methodical game he has shown all week.

Taylor's specialty, long putts or chips from just off the green, kept the match alive. On the 360-yard twenty-eighth hole he dropped a 50-foot putt for a birdie 3, and two other long putts earlier brought applause from the gallery of 1800 that acclaimed the game fight of the Toronto boy.

American Association

Results June 22

Minneapolis 4, Indianapolis 1.
Milwaukee 6, Toledo 8.
Columbus 4, Kansas City 3.
St. Paul 6, Louisville 5.

Results June 23

St. Paul 11, Indianapolis 2.
Indianapolis 4, St. Paul 3.
Toledo 7, Kansas City 5.
Kansas City 8, Toledo 7.
Milwaukee 4, Columbus 3.
Milwaukee 12, Columbus 7.
Minneapolis 10, Louisville 3.
Louisville 4, Minneapolis 3.

New England Doubles

HARTFORD, Conn., June 23 (AP)—The New England women's doubles tennis title has been awarded to Mrs. Joseph Balch of Boston and Olga Kallos of Ridgefield on a default, it was announced today by the committee. The tennis-talented Blackman sisters, Elizabeth and Louise of Detroit, Mich., notified the officials here they would be unable to return at any of the dates suggested for the final match and decided to default. Adverse weather conditions handicapped the tournament, which was held during the first week of June.

Mrs. Jessup Regains Title

WILMINGTON, Del., June 24 (AP)—Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington Country Club, defeated Catherine Kendig, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—3, 6—3, in the final round Saturday to regain the Delaware State turf courts tennis championship. Mrs. Jessup relinquished her title in 1932.

College Tennis Starts

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—The United States intercollegiate tennis championship, taken away from the East for the first time in more than a half century of competition, opens today on the clay courts at Northwestern University with 85 youngsters in the battle for the singles and doubles titles.

Somerville Wins Golf Title

ANCASTER, Ont., June 24 (AP)—C. R. (Sandy) Somerville of London, Ont., won the Canadian amateur golf championship for the fifth time Saturday, defeating Gordon Taylor Jr. of Toronto, 7 and 6, in the 36-hole final.

Texas Golf Final

DALLAS, Texas, June 24 (AP)—Harry Todd of the Dallas Lakewood Country Club won the twenty-ninth annual Texas Golf Association championship Saturday by defeating James McGonagill of Dallas, 8 and 7.

Eshelman Wins Golf Title

YORK, Penna., June 24 (AP)—Herbert R. Eshelman of Lancaster, Penna., Yale University golfer, became the new central Pennsylvania champion Saturday with a victory over Walter R. Neuman, the defender, 1 up at the nineteenth hole.

Amusements

BOSTON

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Mac Smith Has Six Under Par In British Open

MUIRFIELD, Scot., June 24 (AP)—Forty-five-year-old Macdonald Smith, who for all his 25 years of big-time campaigning has yet to capture a major title, sent thrilling chills up the spines of a native Scottish gallery and shivers down the backs of his rivals today as he reeled off a sizzling 66 in the first of two 18-hole qualifying rounds for the British open golf championship. The second round will be played tomorrow.

The veteran stylist, who makes his headquarters at Glendale, Calif., turned in his six-under-par performance over the 6706-yard Gullane course, where half the starting field of more than 250 played. The other half played at Muirfield, where the 72-hole championship proper starts Wednesday. The players will swap courses tomorrow for the final qualifying trial. The 100 low scorers and ties will be admitted to the title grind.

Leads by Six Strokes

Smith's 66 from a 34-32 put him 6 shots ahead of his closest rivals from the United States—Joe Kirkwood of Chicago and Frank Ball, formerly from Atlanta, Ga.—and two strokes ahead of Cedric Sayner, a young British professional from Birkdale, who put together nines of 33 and 35 for a 68 and runnerup for the shotmaking honors for the first day.

The Gullane course yielded to a heavy barrage of low scoring; but old man par of 72 for the Muirfield course stood off the assaults of most of the competitors with the aid of mist, wind and rain, which combined to handicap the early starts and sent the scores skyward. With more than two thirds of the field accounted for, Muirfield's par was broken twice and equaled as many times, while Gullane's par was cracked by more than a dozen players.

Robert Burton, a youthful British professional, carded 34—36 for a 70 and the lowest score reported at Muirfield. He showed the way to such stout contestants as Henry Cotton, the defending champion, who posted a 34—37—71; Kirkwood and Ball, 36—36—72 each; William Lawson Little Jr. of San Francisco, holder of both the British and American amateur championships, who seldom found the fairways from the tees and turned in a 78 from a pair of 39s.

Sid Brews Scores a 71

Sid Brews of South Africa, who finished with 288 last year to wind up in second place five shots behind Cotton, took the test at Gullane and produced a 71—two shots better than Joe Ezar of Waco, Texas.

Tall Henry Picard of Hersey, Penna., the sensation of the American winter barnstorming season and regarded by critics as the most serious foreign challenger to Cotton's reign, failed to live up to the expectations of a large gallery which followed him. He drove poorly and misfired several of his iron seconds all of which contributed to a first nine 39 and an incoming 38 for a 77—11 strokes off Smith's pace.

Rhododendron Attendance Estimated at 340,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—More than 340,000 were spectators or participants in the 12 major events of the eighth annual rhododendron festival, which came to a close with the Mardi Gras events.

This estimate of attendance was authorized by the Chamber of Commerce, after a conference between parade chairman, marshal and Chamber officials. The figure also coincides with estimates made by motorcycle patrolmen who were on duty the entire time.

Yale Elects Castle

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 24 (AP)—After celebrating Saturday's crushing victory over Harvard with a dip in the Thames, the Yale varsity oarsmen elected James C. Castle '36, the 177-pound stroke, as their 1936 leader. Castle a junior from Honolulu, was the beat-setter for last year's junior varsity eight, which also triumphed over the Crimson.

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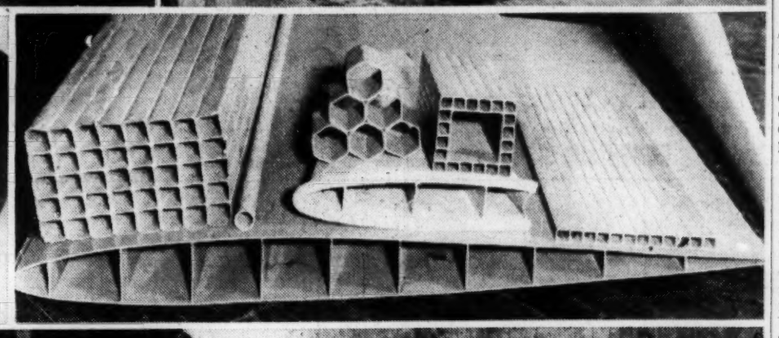
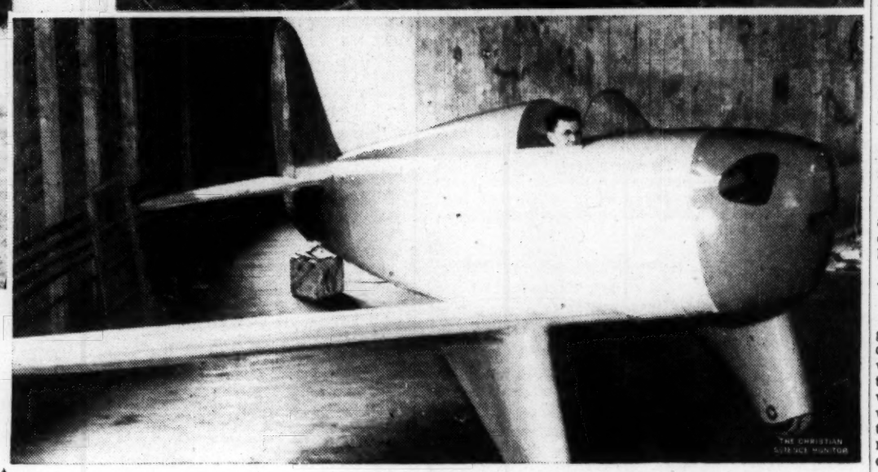
Hope for Poor Man's Plane May Lie in New Kind of Veneer

Harry N. Atwood, one of the earliest Wright pupils, invented it and a moth-weight plane made of it has flown successfully in a test flight. It is expected to sell at price of low cost automobile.





By a Staff Photographer

Upper Left—Harry N. Atwood, inventor of "Duply," and Clarence Chamberlin. Upper Right—This Shows Preparation of Dummy for "Duply" Process. Lower Left—Lightness of Materials in the Plane Is Shown by the Ease With Which Men Lift the Fuselage. Right Center—Showing Various Structures Possible With "Duply": Building Column; Tube; Wing Section; Tile; Plane-Stabilizer, and Wall Section. Bottom—Experimental Plane Made of "Duply," Which Was Flown Successfully at Nashua, N. H., by Clarence Chamberlin

NASHUA, N. H., June 24—A tiny blue and yellow monoplane soared aloft here last week vindicating an investor's 20-year dream. But its greatest significance was its introduction of the use of a new material, "duply," which may revolutinize the aviation industry as well as open up new possobilities in industry.

For the "duply" plane test flight in Nashua, piloted by Clarence Chamberlin, was the climax for Harry N. Atwood, "duply" inventor, of a 20-year search for a light, strong material suitable for one-piece airplanes. It also refocused attention on a man, who though almost forgotten by the public, was a contemporary of Glenn Curtiss, "Cal" Rodgers, Claude Grahame-White and other aviation pioneers. And what was more personally satisfactory to Mr. Atwood it secured recognition for the merits of "duply" from his business associates.

Cost of Material Is Little

From signs already manifested within the aircraft building industry "duply" is bound to shake it to its foundations. Capable of being molded into a structure strong enough to support its own stresses and strains, "duply" will reduce drastically the great number of parts in a modern plane, thus eliminating the expensive tooling-up now necessary in aircraft building.

In addition to the ridding of machinery costs, "duply" is inexpensive to produce. Mr. Atwood, its inventor, has estimated that a birch tree six inches in diameter contains enough wood for a plane. The material in the original test plane cost approximately $60. Thus the low cost of material makes possible the mass production of a four-seater family plane complete with motor for less than $1000. A duply plane, therefore, will come down into the low-priced automobile price class.

Early Wright Pupil

To understand the ardor and labor which produced the "duply" plane it is necessary to go back to Mr. Atwood's early days in aviation. While a student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1908 he was powerfully attracted to aviation by newspaper accounts of the Wright brothers' flights.

An inventor even in those days, Mr. Atwood took the money earned from a motor invention in 1910 and went to Orville Wright in Dayton to learn to fly. Mr. Wright turned young Atwood over to "Al" Welch, his instructor, who gave Mr. Atwood his first and only 15-minute flying lesson.

On his first "solo" flight over Dayton, Mr. Atwood created a world's record for a sustained flight of two hours. One of his later feats was landing on the White House lawn, shaking hands with President Taft, and taking off again. In 1911 he performed the unprecedented feat of making a flight from St. Louis to New York, the first flight from the Mississippi to the Atlantic.

A summary of the remainder of his flying career would include his piloting for a great chemical company from 1912 up to the World War, where, incidentally, he acquired the chemistry knowledge that stood him in good stead later. He trained fliers for the United States Army, privately and at the expense of the chemical company in 1917, and rendered special service to Josephus Daniels, wartime Secretary of the Navy, down in Pensacola, Fla.

From Mr. Atwood's early flying days, however, the possibilities of a "one-piece" plane had constantly intrigued him. From flying the glorified box kite planes of those days, whose fragility forbade much stunting, he realized that the weakness of plane parts under air stresses was holding back the progress of flying.

If the number of parts required in a plane could be reduced to a few basic elements stoutly constructed, durable, yet light in weight, an immense step forward would be achieved, he believed.

Got Wet, Fell Apart

Just after the World War, Mr. Atwood acquired a factory in Raleigh, N. C. As a starter on his plane idea, he began experimenting with plywood and even built a plane whose lines bore a startling resemblance to modern craft. Best of all, it flew. It also featured dual control and side-by-side seating which are considered modern developments. The ship, however, was left out in the rain, the glue loosened and the craft fell apart. Discouraged, Mr. Atwood abandoned the project as a failure.

From this wooden plane experiment, Mr. Atwood gravitated into a small furniture factory in Monson, Mass. But the depression of 1929 wiped him out. To recoup he went back to the chemical company where he had flown before the war and renewed serious work upon the development of a thermo-plastic which would accomplish for him what glue had failed to do. From these experiments he developed "duply." Enthusiastic about his discovery, he tried to interest his employers. But they were hard hit by the depression, and were unwilling to back him.

Characteristically Mr. Atwood quit a good job and went in search of a company willing to back him in his one-piece plane using "duply." He took his problem to a large veneer company in Vermont. Unable to help him the company sent him to the French and Heald furniture factory in Milford, N. H. Thus the year 1932 found Mr. Atwood in Milford where the "airmobile" flown in Nashua was pioneered.

Into the venture Mr. Atwood brought Profs. Joseph S. Newell and Otto C. Koppen from his alma mater as technical advisers and Clarence Chamberlain as test pilot and practical adviser.

So it is that today the visitor to the French and Heald factory in Milford finds a hum of activity. First, in a corner of a factory room filled with furniture, is found the pioneer "duply" plane, brought back from Nashua and now shorn of its motor.

In its performance test at Nashua some startling facts testifying to the excellence of its design stand out. Powered with a second-hand engine of only 36-horsepower, this little craft with a wing spread of about 25 feet sped upward of 122 miles an hour, according to experienced observers. According to the plane's designers, its lines and performance consideration horsepower compare closely with a Northrup plane, which costs several hundreds times as much money.

In another factory room, the beginning of the "duply" process was revealed. In this room were mandrels or solid wooden models made in the exact shape of various plane parts. Upon these mandrels the "duply" parts were fashioned. In making "duply" the mandrel is first covered with cellophane so that the duply will not adhere to it. Over the celiophane the thermo-plastic, in paper form, is fastened. Then come strips of veneer, twenty one-thousandths of an inch thick, wound spirally over the thermo-plastic and held by a special cement. Finally comes a cover of rubber insulation.

Under Steam Pressure

The mandrel with its covering is then rolled into another room and into a large horizontal boiler where it is cooked for 40 minutes under steam pressure to fuse the thermo-plastic and veneer into one mass. A small pipe runs from the top of the mandrel to carry off excess steam generated inside it while its elements are cooking.

When the rubber insulation and wooden mandrel are removed the finished "duply" remains. By using the correct thermoplastic the color of the duply is fixed in production thereby eliminating painting. The color thus runs through the entire thickness of the material.

In the construction of a duply plane wing the mandrel consists of a number of integral parts which are wound separately to provide the partitions necessary to give the wing its structural strength. The separate parts of the mandrel are then locked together to form the wing shape and then covered with plastic and veneer to make the complete wing.

To make the finished plane the separate "duply" parts are at present bolted together. With the introduction of larger steam tanks it may be possible to make a complete plane in one piece thereby reducing the number of separate processes and cutting production costs.

Any doubts as to the strength and lightness of "duply" were dispelled by numerous tests conducted for the reporter's benefit. "Duply," Mr. Atwood was recently informed, has the structural strength of aluminum of the same thickness. To test its lightness a workman easily lifted the fuselage of a plane above his head. In another room of the factory a duply wing had been tested to the breaking point by loading 1800 pounds of sand in bags upon it. When the sand bags were removed the wing snapped back into shape. Held at one end in a power press the wing in this fractured condition supported six workmen!

Attracts Attention

These outstanding qualities of "duply" have already attracted notice from several aircraft builders. A sport plane manufacturer located in Bradford, Penna., has contracted for enough "duply" parts laid down to his specifications to build 2000 planes. An air-line operator in New England is submitting plans for a number of six-place transport planes. Bids have already been received from a number of aircraft firms for the right to use "duply."

"Duply" has won attention from other fields than aviation as well. A builder of canoes reports a saving of more than 50 per cent in the weight of a canoe built with "duply." A manufacturer of refrigerators states that "duply" has remarkable insulation qualities.

In New England the prefabricated house campaign has progressed by leaps and bounds. In this field "duply" is ideally suited, since it is light and strong. Whole wall sections of "duply" can be made at once. It is capable of being molded into cellular house beams with lightness and great compression strength.

Good for Flooring

Even the possibilities of flooring constructed of laminated "duply" have been discussed. Recent experiments on veneer wood coated with thermoplastic and placed in the steam cooker have produced a strong pliable wall material which reveals beautifully the grain of the wood.

The cost of air-conditioning in the home may be lessened since the ducts to carry air around the house can be incorporated in duply itself thereby eliminating the expense of metal ducts.

There are other as yet untouched fields for its use in the household furniture field itself.

But upstairs in a small room in the Milford factory draftsmen are now busy upon plans for a four-seater family plane. And none are more keen than these engineers for the results from these plans which may truly mean wings for the average man and his family, a four-passenger cabin plane, capable of 155 miles an hour, at under $1000.

'New Frontier' Called Dry, Mosquito Country

SEATTLE, Wash., June 24 (AP)—Alaska's Matanuska Valley was pictured yesterday as a "dusty, mosquito-infested country" instead of a promised land by 31 California transient workers after their return here from the Government's colonization project.

Their chorus of dissatisfaction came on the heels of criticism from some 40 or 50 of the colonists themselves, whose charges of inefficiency were passed on to Washington and resulted in a Senate demand for a report on conditions.

Project Manager Don Irwin asserted that the disaffected colonists' charges were "greatly exaggerated."

Greek Prize Awarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, N. C.—D. J. Walker Jr., son of Judge and Mrs. D. J. Walker, has been declared the winner of the Eben Alexander award in Greek by the University of North Carolina, a coveted prize for excellence in the subject over a period of three years. Mr. Walker completed his junior year at the University this summer.

Days of Jackson Plus a Bathtub Declared Gone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOUND BROOK, N. J., June 24—With the United States possessing all the means necessary to produce moderate abundance for all, there is no reason why it should not increase its capacity to produce, it was stressed by Norman Thomas, nationally known Socialist leader, in an address at the closing meeting of a three-day conference sponsored by the League for Industrial Democracy here yesterday.

"Our hope," Mr. Thomas said, "depends upon insisting upon such plain truths as these:

"1. The old days are gone forever. You cannot restore the America of Andrew Jackson, plus a bathtub, a radio and an automobile.

"2. The middle class, no matter how much it may be flattered by the demagogue, cannot win as against the plutocracy, on the one hand, the workers on the other—witness Italy and Germany.

"3. The acceptance of the ideal of the co-operative commonwealth is the acceptance of abundance—not of poverty.

"4. The basis of the acceptance of abundance or of the co-operative commonwealth is the proper reward of workers as workers, not the improper, demoralizing reward of ownership as ownership."

Mr. Thomas held that "untaught American radicalism is today a middle class radicalism," and for that reason was "far more likely to be exploited by an American brand of Fascism or by a Fascist demagogue who will seek to become dictator than by a Socialist or by a Communist leader."

"This does not mean that I regard some sort of American Fascism, probably under another name, as inevitable," he said. "I regard it as likely unless we are in a position to combat certain middle-class illusions. . . .

"It is certain that in modern times no valid social revolution will be achieved in a country like America simply by the power of the urban proletariat."

Dr. Harry W. Laider, another speaker, who made a plea for "the elimination of exploitation of man by man, of gross and unjust inequalities of wealth and of the tragic waste of our present system."

"The full utilization of our economic resources for the common good would insure a standard of comfort and abundance for the white collar workers such as only the most fortunate could look forward to today," he said. The average white collar worker has everything to gain and nothing to lose by a march forward to a new economic order."

Budapest Lawyers Make Jobs Baking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — There is such an oversupply of lawyers in Hungary that some of the more recent graduates have sought work in a bakery instead of at the bar. In place of the stately black judges' caps and gowns, they wear white shirts and white aprons and little student caps with feathers on them.

A group of university graduates have organized a bread-making co-operative and do all the work themselves from buying the flour to delivering the rolls and loaves. They get up as early in the morning and work as late at night as any other baker in Budapest. They have regular bread routes throughout the city which they cover by means of bicycles, carring especially adapted baskets on their shoulders. They deliver their wares fresh for breakfast, once more at noon and again at five o'clock.

The establishment was opened in a very impressive way in the presence of the rector of the university and other distinguished persons. The first loaf of bread was sent in an embroidered linen doily to the regent, the second to the prime minister and the third to the mayor.

Bust of Lindbergh's Father Unveiled in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, June 24 (AP)—Busts of the late United States Representative Charles A. Lindbergh of Minnesota, father of the flier, and two other prominent Americans of Swedish ancestry were unveiled yesterday in the John Morton Memorial Museum. The other busts are those of Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of history at Harvard University, and the late Dr. W. W. Keen, Philadelphia surgeon.

Representative Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota, in an address, paid tribute to the father of the noted flier as a pioneer in social security legislation.

Ketchikan Counts Cars

Special to the Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—More than 485 drivers have been licensed this year to drive automobiles in Ketchikan. About 460 automobiles have been licensed, exclusive of government-owned vehicles. It is expected that the number of vehicles will be 500 at the height of the summer season.

New Manager Hurries North To Quiet Pioneers' Protests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—A new manager and a boatload of lumber, now on the way to the Matanuska Valley homestead project in Alaska, are looked to by federal relief officials to straighten out what has become a strained situation in the modern pioneer settlement.

FERA officials were busy Saturday gathering material on the present status of the settlers to be sent promptly to the Senate in answer to a request for such a report, voted unanimously yesterday.

Earlier in the week, Eugene Carr, who has a reputation as a "fixer" on rural rehabilitation projects, set sail from Seattle with orders to try to improve the conditions that have brought dissatisfaction to the 200 families who left their unprofitable farms in northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota in May to begin life anew in the fertile Alaskan valley.

Lumber Starts North

With Mr. Carr went a lumber shipment which has been lying for some time in Seattle because it missed the boat that was scheduled to take it to Alaska. Meanwhile, the settlers, anxious to see their homes under way, have had little to do but brood over their hardships.

The senatorial request for information came after Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, read a telegram signed by Patrick J. Hemmer and Mrs. I. M. Sandvik, who signed themselves "colonists Representatives." It said:

"Six weeks passed, nothing done. No houses, wells, roads; inadequate machinery, tools. Government food undelivered, commissary prices exorbitant. Educational facilities for season doubtful. Apparently men sent to pick political plums. Irwin and Washington officials O. K. Hands tied. Colonists co-operating. Request immediate investigation."

A letter written by Mrs. Fred Rotz, formerly of Plymouth, Mich., was also read. Among other things she complained that prices at the commissary are not uniform, that instead of free groceries until they are self-sustaining as some colonists insist they were promised, everything purchased at the commissary is charged against the settlers and must be repaid in the future; that milk is so scarce, only children less than 5 or 6 are allowed to have it.

War Between States

She described a feud within the colony between Michigan and Wisconsin settlers and the Minnesota people.

"There is a great kick about wages," she added. "Colonists receive 50 cents an hour, regardless of occupation. Workers like carpenters and machinists brought here to help out get $1.25 and $1.50 an hour.

"Several agitators go around making things look worse than they are. There are Communists even here. Most of the men in charge are working their heads off to straighten things out. The trouble has been mismanagement.

"Cows and horses and farm machinery are fine. We will receive these supplies when the homes are built. It's a bigger undertaking than originally thought. We believe the Government is trying to do everything possible, but there have been so many blunders."

Complaints Expected

Complaints from the colonists were not unexpected. FERA officials insist that it was made clear to them that they would not be given food and clothing but would be expected to buy it with loans until they were able to produce or buy their o n.

In the instructions sent to those who picked the settlers, a warning was given "not to paint the picture in colors that are too rosy." They were told, "they should be informed as accurately as possible of existing conditions. Hardships will have to be faced especially for the first couple of years and many adjustments made. They will be separated from their relatives and lifelong friends. These people should be selected because of their pioneering interests. Mosquitoes are an additional difficulty. From June through September they are present in large quantities."

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Ten Guesses (19)

[Answers to questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; all are correctly spelled.
2—No; it connects the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea.
3—Yes.
4—No; the subject is singular, so the verb should be "has."
5—Yes.
6—Yes;
7—Yes; but it won its freedom in 183s.
8—Yes.
9—No.
10—No; the Bay of Biscay bounds France on the west. Spain is on the southern boundary of France.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Little Cat

By Ralph Bergengren

THE cook who cooked for the family that lived in the house where Little Cat lived had gone to bed two or three hours ago in her room off the kitchen where Little Cat had already gone to bed in his basket behind the stove. She was a tall, thin cook, very much the shape of a new pin and just as neat, and although her cheeks were not rosy when she stayed at home, she made them rosy when she went out with some rosiness that she kept in a little box.

Her name was Jane when she stayed at home and Miss Lemon when she went out. After supper she had done the dishes and tidied the kitchen and hung up her apron and sat down in her rocking chair in front of the stove and read the advertisements in the newspaper aloud to herself. And when she had read all the advertisements she put the newspaper in the wood box, wound up the kitchen clock, fixed the fire for the night, and went to bed.

Then there was no sound in the kitchen except the tick-tick-tick-ticking of the clock Jane had wound up and the tick-tock, tick-tock of old Grandfather Clock talking to himself in the hall. The kitchen clock said, "Jane-goes-to-bed-and-goes-to-sleep-I-stay-a-wake-the-time-to-keep." And the hall clock said:

"Tick-tock. Tick-tock.
That's how I show
The way, tick-tock,
The minutes go.
When sixty pass
In line along
To tell the time
I strike my gong.
I'm glad that like
That kitchen clock
I don't tick-tick
And do tick-tock.
Tick-tock has much
More dignity
Than tick-tick-tick
It seems to me."

It was just before Grandfather Clock struck his gong twelve times, in fact he was just saying to himself:

"Tick-tock. Tick-tock.
Now listen all.
It's twelve o'clock
Here in the hall,"

when Little Cat woke up in his basket and jumped out on the floor. He knew what time it was without telling, as cats do, and almost before Grandfather Clock had finished striking twelve, Little Cat had done his exercises, washed his face with his paws and combed his whiskers with his claws, tucked his little cane under his left front leg, and let himself out of the house. There was the tiniest crescent of a new moon, and Little Cat stood up on his hind legs with his front paws on his cane like a little gentleman and looked up at it.

"What a night! What a night!" said Little Cat. "Oh, those people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket, and here I am, up and out and enjoying the beauties of nature. What fun! What fun!"

He set off down the gravel walk at a rapid pace, stepping briskly on his hind legs like a little gentleman in a hurry, and along the sidewalk to the Smith's house where Dog Wow lived in a house of his own in the back yard. Dog Wow was sitting in his doorway.

"Good evening, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "You seem to be coming in haste."

"So I am, Dog Wow, so I am," said Little Cat. "What a night! The spring! The spring! The sweet little new moon! I come in haste because we must not waste a minute of such a beautiful night. Get your hat. We must take our walk. We must see as much of it as we can before the sun rises and the people get up."

"If you were not so excited, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "you would see that I have already put on my hat."

"Why, so you have, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "I was not thinking of hats. I was thinking of that sweet little new moon."

"I have been looking at it with great pleasure myself, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "but I have been thinking about hats. This is my last year's spring hat. It is what they call a Derby, but this year I would like what they call a Fedora. They are ridiculous names. I have been looking in all the dumps but nobody seems to have thrown away a Fedora."

It was indeed a fine spring night, and no human people up and about. The new moon floated like a silver boat. All the houses were dark and all the people asleep in them, mothers and fathers and children and relatives and cooks and nursemaids and chauffeurs and ladies who came once a week to clean house and gentlemen who shoveled snow in winter and cut grass in summer. Little Cat walked on his hind legs like a little gentleman, pointing out the beauties of nature with his cane, and Dog Wow, with his Derby hat on the back of his head, walked beside him on all fours so that he could hear what Little Cat was saying without asking him to shout. So they went past the Tompkinses' house where the Tompkinses were all asleep in their beds and past the Perkinses' house where the Perkinses were all asleep in their beds.

"We must stop at the brook, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "I want to see the reflection of that sweet little new moon in the placid pool."

"So we must, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "I want to look at my hat."

"Your hat! Your hat, Dog Wow!" said Little Cat. "Why do you want to look at your hat?"

"I want to see, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "whether it will do for this spring if I fail to find a Fedora."

"Do you think, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, "that that sweet little new moon can be made of cheese?"

"I do not, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "A full round moon, yes. Or perhaps. But I have seen cheeses. In a grocery store. Before the groceryman cuts them with his sharp knife they are round like a full moon. But he never cuts a piece of cheese so that it looks like a new moon. It looks like a piece of pie."

"I have never been in a grocery store, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "But I have seen pieces of cheese. Once I tasted a piece when Jane wasn't looking, but I didn't like it."

"I don't wonder, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "I tried that experiment once myself, and once was enough. No more cheese for me, thank you."

Chatting in this pleasant way, they came to the brook where it disappears on one side of Milkweed Avenue and comes out on the other. And there they stopped while Little Cat looked at the reflection of the little new moon and Dog Wow looked at himself in his last year's spring hat. "It's not so bad, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, "but I hope somebody will throw away a Fedora. I shall look over the dumps again day after tomorrow. You never can tell this time of year what day some lady will throw away her husband's old hat." Then they went on again till they were past the cozy farmhouse where the fine fat farmer, Ichbod Johnathan Jenk, and his stout spouse Sarah and their three rosy children, Willy and Milly and Tilly, were all asleep in their beds.

And right there on the sidewalk was a small envelope with a pretty picture on it of a big bright flower. "I have seen something like that before, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, pointing with his cane. "But I don't seem to remember just where."

"It is what they call seeds, Little Cat," said Dog Wow.

"Why, to be sure, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "A package of seeds! They make a hole in the ground and put in the seeds and cover them over and after a time all the pretty flowers come up."

"Roses, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "And pansies and hollyhocks and bachelor buttons."

"And pinks, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "And dahlias and peonies and primroses."

"And carnations, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "And asters and begonias and morning glories."

"And poppies, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "And geraniums and marigolds and nasturtiums."

"And sweet peas, Little Cat," said Dog Wow.

"And sweet Williams, Dog Wow," said Little Cat.

"We must plant these seeds, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "It would be a sad pity if they went to waste. You can dig a hole in the ground with your feet and I can make a hole in the package with my claws and shake the seeds into the hole you have made in the ground."

"But where shall we plant them, Little Cat!" said Dog Wow. "My idea is to plant them in Rosabel Lee's front yard and then how surprised and delighted she will be to see the flowers come up! She is a dear child and often gives me a bone."

"There are also Milly and Tilly and Willy Jenk, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "They would be three times as surprised and delighted when the flowers came up as Rosabel Lee."

"There are a lot of seeds in a seed package Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "So why not do both?"

So Dog Wow picked up the package of seeds with his mouth, and they went first to the cozy farmhouse of Ichbod Johnathan Jenk where the fat farmer and his stout spouse, Sarah, and their rosy children, Milly and Tilly and Willy, were all asleep in their beds. Dog Wow scratched with his feet till he had made a good enough hole in the front yard, and Little Cat shook about half the seeds into it, and then Dog Wow covered them over.

"The way they do it when they plant seeds, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "They stick a stick through the envelope, and then they stick the stick in the ground, and then they know what kind of flowers will come up."

"I don't think we could stick a stick through an envelope and then stick the stick in the ground, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "We haven't any stick. And nobody would be surprised when the flowers came up."

Rosabel Lee lived in a large house on Buttercup Road. Dog Wow carried what was left of the package of seeds, and Little Cat hurried along beside him with his little cane under his left front leg like a little gentleman. Dog Wow scratched the hole and Little Cat sprinkled in what was left of the seeds.

"Oh, those people! Those people!" said Little Cat. "They think I'm asleep in my basket and you're asleep in your house, and here we are—up and out enjoying the beauties of nature and making a pretty garden for Milly and Tilly and Willy Jenk and another for Rosabel Lee. What fun! What fun!"

Courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

The Search for the Bluebird

Here are some of the companions that went along with Tyltyl and Mytyl on the search for happiness. The Cat, Fire, Water, Sugar—if you have read Maeterlinck's story of "The Bluebird" you can pick them out yourself. Boys and girls in the drawing class of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass., designed this panel in free brush drawing after reading the story.

Seventy Thousand Neat Children

AFTER the grownups' Jubilee procession in London on May 6 the route was ankle-deep in litter, and it took many men many hours to clear it up.

After the school children's Jubilee procession on May 11 everything was left perfectly tidy.

Someone has called it a miracle, but was it so much of a miracle after all? Each child had been told to carry its own food in its own bag, and the bag was to bring home the litter. Nothing could have been simpler.

Perhaps it was because the grownups had no teachers with them that they failed to tidy things up, for it was the teachers of those 70,000 small people who really were responsible for the complete harmony of that never-to-be-forgotten day. So wonderfully did they look after everything from 9 in the morning till 9 at night that they are to be granted a whole day's leave, and so well did the children behave during the entire outing that they are to be given a general holiday in June.

Button Button

I wish I did,
But somehow I don't know
Just why my suits and underwear
Should have so many buttons. Row on row,
And up and down they go all over everything.

It's mighty funny, too, I think
That buttons seem much bigger than their holes.
You have to push, and squeeze and grunt a bit,
And even then one pops at times and rolls
Behind some dreadful thing.

And then last night
When mother said t'was time for me to go to bed
The buttons looked so giant like
I knew t'was time to use my head;
For truly they just wouldn't button—in or out.

I wonder why
She seemed so sad to find
That I just wore my clothes to bed?
I'm sure she really wouldn't mind
If she but knew how hard those buttons button!

MARJORIE HATHAWAY

Timothy's Apple-Tree House

When our story opened, Timothy and his friend, Johnny, had obtained Grandma's permission to fix up the little abandoned gray house behind a big apple tree on the Gregory property as a playhouse. Mrs. Prine, a difficult neighbor, had objected, but Grandma encouraged the boys; Mr. Chase, the grocer, let them have boxes to make furniture in exchange for running errands, and Mr. Martin, the cabinet-maker, showed them how to make it. When they were nearly ready to give a housewarming, Timothy, on his way home one evening, discovered that strangers had moved into the apple-tree house.

By Alta Halverson Seymour

Part Three

GRANDMA'S face was almost as full of dismay as Timothy's. She flew to the window. Sure enough, a plume of blue wood-smoke was rising from the little chimney. Someone else was making use of the rusty stove about which Timothy and John had built such hopeful plans.

"Did you see the folks, Timothy?" asked Grandma, and her voice was so full of anxiety that even in his distress Timothy felt he'd have to brace up himself if Grandma was going to look as troubled as all that.

"Don't you mind, Grandma," he managed to say sturdily.

But Grandma still stood looking down the hill, so deep in thought that Timothy stood helplessly by, wondering what he could say or do to send that worried look away from her face.

And then, as if things weren't quite bad enough already, he heard Mrs. Prine hurrying up the back steps. The next moment the kitchen door was opened with that swift jerking movement that had become so familiar.

"Well," burst out the neighbor, "so now you're letting the boys make a fire down there. They'll have the town in ashes next." Then she stopped short, looking disapprovingly at Timothy.

"Not even down there taking care of it," she ejaculated. "Make a fire and then go off and leave it. That's a fine way to do, Timothy!"

"Oh, I didn't make that fire, Mrs. Prine," said Timothy. "I'd have stayed all right if I had," he added wistfully.

"Now, Timmy—" began Mrs. Prine, shaking her head.

But Grandma broke in, her voice so troubled that once more Mrs. Prine stopped short.

Grandma's Concern

"No, Timmy didn't have anything to do with that fire. Folks are moving in down there."

"Well." For once Mrs. Prine was too surprised to think of anything to say. "Well, I declare." She stood looking at Grandma a moment and then she added briskly, "Well, I must say I don't see why that should bother you so much. Timothy's got plenty of place to play, and he'll be better off, in my opinion, away from that house. Might burn it down around his ears, or do most anything."

"It isn't that so much. I'm sorry to have Timmy and Johnny disappointed, but they're pretty sensible boys. They'd get around to finding something else. But—" Grandma hesitated. She was not one to speak much of her own affairs, but now she sorely felt the need of some sound advice, at once, and Mrs. Prine, she knew, had good business judgment. "Well, you see, the Gregorys borrowed a little money that I had laid by and—"

"They did!" Mrs. Prine shut her lips tight and shook her head. "I can tell you I never put a cent into that creamery. Mr. Gregory was too much of a dreamer for me. I didn't think he'd make a go of it. Needed a hustler down there."

Grandma didn't stop to argue that point. The empty creamery said plainly enough that Mrs. Prine was right.

"But now they've been away so long, I thought I'd better tell Mr. Newton about it," she said. "As long as he's the banker, I thought he'd know what to do. And he did. He said he'd take steps to get that property in my name. No taxes paid on it for quite a while, he said, and he could get it for me at a tax sale, or something. It wouldn't bring what I loaned them, of course, but it would make a good place to raise corn and potatoes. And maybe some time I could sell it for a little something. That's why I was willing for the boys to play there. I knew it was practically mine. And now maybe the Gregorys have come back or someone that has some right to the place, and this will make trouble."

Mrs. Prine Gives Advice

"Humph, I wouldn't worry myself about that," said Mrs. Prine decidedly. "I'd just march right down there and give those folks their walking papers. If you want to go right now, I'll go with you. I wouldn't lose any time."

"Mr. Newton will take care of it, I'm sure," faltered Grandma. "Why, Mrs. Prine, I couldn't put folks out of a house. I'll talk to him."

"Mr. Newton's out of town, as you very well know, and will be gone over Sunday. No, whatever's done must be done right now. You can't let folks get settled there. And if it's those Gregorys, they can just march. Borrowing the little money you had put away—I declare! I'm all out of patience!"

Grandma turned and was taking her little shawl reluctantly from its peg, when to her intense relief she saw Mr. Martin coming into the yard. "Just wanted to tell Timmy," he began, as he stood in the doorway, "I'd have some little extra jobs for him—" Then he looked at Grandma keenly, "Why, what's the trouble?"

Mrs. Prine poured out the whole story. "Don't you agree with me that we ought to go right down there?" she demanded.

"Well—" Mr. Martin pushed his hand thoughtfully through his hair. "Guess it might be a good idea, at that. Want me to go along, Mrs. Hollister?"

"Oh, yes, please." Grandma's face lost its anxious look. Mr. Martin would know just what to do and say without making any trouble.

She was especially glad he had gone along as they drew nearer, for from the windows of the little apple-tree house floated laughter and gay voices. "Weren't we lucky. This dear little house. And so clean. Why, we can live right here. I wouldn't have stayed one minute if it had been the way they described it. I'd just have turned and run."

"I don't believe you would. You're not the kind to turn and run—" Then the voice broke off suddenly, and added hastily, "Someone's coming here."

Timmy, standing between Grandma and Mr. Martin, was almost glad that someone had moved in. For the little house had become suddenly such a cozy place. A small table, covered with a red-and-white checked cloth stood near the window, and seated at it, where they could get a good view of the apple blossoms, were a pleasant-faced young man and a girl with curly dark hair.

Facing the Intruders

"Howdy-do, folks," said Mr. Martin, in his friendly way. "This lady here," he nodded toward Grandma, "has a sort of claim on this house, and she thought she better find out what's going on down here, you see."

"She does!" The pleasant-faced young man seemed thoroughly amazed.

"Why, Mr. Gregory said it belonged to him," said the curly haired girl, looking from the little group in the doorway to the young man across the table. "You see," she explained hurriedly, "my husband's an expert cheese maker and we're looking for a place to start a little cheese factory. And we heard about this. Mr. Gregory wants to sell it. He says he owes money on it and that's the only way he can pay it."

"And to tell you the truth," added the young man, "we weren't very favorably impressed with the idea of this place. But we thought we'd come down and look it over. We were on a camping trip, you see. It's our honeymoon," and the young man smiled so engagingly that Timothy decided right then he'd make a good neighbor.

"And when we saw this dear little house under the apple tree, and all so clean and nice, it seemed to me it was just the place we wanted to settle down. If it hadn't been so clean, I think I'd have turned and run, because the creamery is in pretty bad shape," said the curly haired girl frankly. "But I like this house and if my husband can arrange things all right, I think we'll stay. He wants to talk the whole thing over with the banker, of course."

"Mr. Newton's out of town till Monday," said Mr. Martin, but it was plain he meant to do all he could to encourage these young folks to stay. "But a cheese factory is just what this town needs. There's plenty of dairy country around here and the farmers have been shipping their milk away."

"Oh, you can stay all right, if you like—I can promise that," beamed Grandma.

They looked in surprise at the friendly little woman who spoke with so much authority. "She's the one Mr. Gregory owes the money to," explained Mrs. Prine. "You can fix it up with her, all right. And it'll seem good to all of us to have things humming in our town again."

"But what about Johnny? What about our house?" asked Timothy.

"Your house?" The curly haired girl looked puzzled.

"We cleaned this all up. It was going to be ours. We were making furniture," explained Timothy wistfully. It would be nice to have these neighbors but—

How About a Shack?

The girl considered this question gravely and looked confidently at her husband. "We can't take their house, Peter," she said, "and do nothing about it."

But Peter knew what to do.

"We certainly can't do that," he agreed soberly. "But when I was looking around the creamery this afternoon, I saw some lumber out in the back, and some old doors. I believe a person could make a shack—"

"A shack!" cried Timothy in delight. How often he and Johnny had talked hopefully of building a shack. Why even Ray, who had about everything, didn't have a shack. "Boy! Would Johnny ever like that!" he thought rapturously.

"Sure, a shack. I could help build it. We'll all get together—you and some of your pals, and me. We'll fix up a good shack for you."

"You see," said the girl, looking well pleased, "if you hadn't cleaned this house, it's hard telling if we would have stayed. So we must do something for you, too."

"We can have the party anyway, can't we, Grandma," asked Timothy eagerly.

"Oh, yes, we'll have it in our yard, maybe," said Grandma, smiling. She was too happy just then to think of refusing any reasonable request. With that old debt paid, everything would be much easier. "We can have a party every now and then, Timmy."

"And—and can we invite a few extras?" he asked breathlessly. And as Grandma nodded, he went on eagerly, "Peter and—and Mrs. Peter, and Ray's Uncle Jim—and," he had made up his mind now. "And Mrs. Prine. Will there be enough cookies?"

Grandma nodded again, and the curly haired girl smiled, too, as she said eagerly, "Let's have it here—a housewarming! Tomorrow! Peter and I will furnish ice cream."

"Boy! Just wait till I tell Johnny about this—the ice cream and the shack and everything!" cried Timothy, and he dashed off with his news while his elders talked business.

But he caught up with Grandma and Mrs. Prine as they started up the hill.

"Boy! Was Johnny glad!" he told them. "And maybe we'll ask Ray to come in on building the shack." He looked at Mrs. Prine anxiously and hoped she wouldn't say a word against the shack.

But apparently she had no such thought.

"I remember when my boy built a shack," she said, thoughtfully. "He had a great time—learned a lot, too. But I don't believe, Timothy, you can possibly do a better job of that than you did in cleaning out the apple-tree house."

The End

When You Write

to camps advertised on this page, please be sure to mention The Christian Science Monitor, for in this way you enable them to check returns received from Monitor advertising. Both the advertiser and the Monitor will appreciate your courtesy.

The Song of the Books

By The Piper

The piper's song is a merry lay—
Over the hills and far away—
But how can we follow those notes so fleet?
Books shall be the golden shoes
The winged steed, each child may choose
To lands where the new and wonderful meet.

Not far away now are the summer holidays. Perhaps you will be going to the seashore for them. If you are, *Holiday Shore* is the book you will want to slip into your trunk. So many queer interesting creatures make their homes along the shore—crabs and sea urchins, starfish, barnacles and many, many others, *Holiday Shore* will tell you how and where to find them, and once found it will tell you all about them. The book has many pictures, too. No trip to the seashore will ever be quite the same for the boy or girl armed with this enchanting, informative book.

Sung Under the Silver Umbrella is a book of collected verse about which I should like to say two things. One, to children, that it is a lovely treasure house for your bookshelf and that I hope with all my heart it will find its way into your hands. Another, to parents and teachers, that this anthology, selected by the literature committee of the Association for Childhood Education is, to me, as delightful as it is worthwhile. To bring children under this new and shining silver umbrella is a charming way of bringing poetry into their experience.

It is a biggish book, with a foreword by Padraic Colum and an afterword by Mary Lincoln Morse. Though it contains many poems, there are not too many. Readers will be satisfied with its store without being wearied by its muchness. Under various headings—morning, evening, nonsense, things, creatures, and so on—are grouped a few thoughtfully selected poems. There are old authors and new, and here and there is one of Dorothy Lathrop's enchanting drawings. There are poems about ordinary things like buying shoes and going to the barber, but a touch of imagination has set them shining. There are poems about flowers and wind and lovely mysterious things like rainbows that shine of their own substance.

Throughout the book is joy in all beautiful things and tenderness for all tiny creatures. The delicacy that pervades the poems is mingled with a sense of expectancy, because all these things belong to all of us. A feeling that is, perhaps, best conveyed by the last poem, one by Sara Teasdale—

Night

Stars over snow,
And in the west a planet,
Swinging below a star—
Look for a lovely thing and you will find it,
It is not far—
It never will be far.

Fun at Happy Acres is a delightful book. Charles goes to Happy Acres to visit Nancy for a day and what he does there is almost as much fun for us as it was for him. But how? Because Ruth Barlow has written an interesting story of his adventures on the farm and Melvin Anderson has added dozens of splendid photographs taken on the farm.

Here are all the animals—the dog, and calf, and horses; the ducks and chicks; the pig with all her babies, the sheep and turkeys. After we have met them we can go around the farm with the children, for there are pictures of Charles and Nancy climbing the hay loft, riding the pony and doing all the things that you might do if you went to the country for a day, or if you live in the country.

Holiday Shore: Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton, The MacMillan Co. $2.

Sung Under the Silver Umbrella: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Fun at Happy Acres: Ruth C. Barlow and Melvin Anderson. Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $2.

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Camp Idlewild for Boys, Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire

The Home Forum

Fiddlehead Time

FIDDLEHEAD time is here again. In our settlement, we have been looking forward for weeks to this season. Should I chance to meet anyone on any cool spring morning while I hike with small dog Ted, as certain as comments on the weather will come some reference to them.

"Well, the fiddleheads will soon be here," a neighbor declared cheerfully one morning.

"Have you seen any yet?" we inquired.

"No, but the water's droppin' fast now," he replied, adding with the wisdom of one who for many springs has watched for fiddleheads, "If the weather'll warm a bit, you'll see 'em poppin' up."

Teddy and I then circle around by the stream to see how much lower the water may be than yesterday; and we cast questioning eyes at the sun and clouds for prospects of warming weather. Markets are miles from our settlement and at this season vegetables are low in the root cellars. So the women of the settlement rejoice that the fiddleheads will soon be here "to help out on the meals."

After the spring flood waters have dropped and the sun has heated the earth we watch eagerly the stretches of intervale along the waterways for the appearance of those tight-curled green heads in their ragged brownskin caps. Later they will be ferns, rank and beautiful, covering the flats with a canopy of fronds under which the thrushes love to scratch. No doubt they have a long and easily forgotten botanical name, but we in Odell do not need it. Our acquaintance with them is of a more friendly nature and "fiddleheads" they remain to us, whether satisfying our spring appetite for fresh vegetables or, later, feeding our love of beauty.

Whoever has the first meal of fiddleheads in our midst has news to tell, and last year we anticipated all others by several days. It came about because a visitor at our camp wanted a day of hiking. We were to travel the old Odell portage and our objective was to be a plain which I remembered with pleasure for its tall, scraggly pines, which imposed themselves on the skyline, far above the growth of fir and tamarack.

We hiked over Little Burnt Knoll where the trail crooks around huge stumps—crumbling reminders of the "old pine days." Then we dropped down to Wharton Plain. From here onward I had traveled but once, and that two years before, when I had seen the pines which we were this day planning to visit. However, I led the way with perfect assurance and our failure to arrive at a rise in the trail which I remembered only made me think that the distance had been greater than I had recalled. It was the trail crossing the brook again that raised the first question My pride in myself as a woodsman would not allow me to believe that I had ridden over this bridge two years ago with so little observance that I had failed entirely to register it. Nevertheless every turn of the trail forced me to the conclusion that I was off the portage.

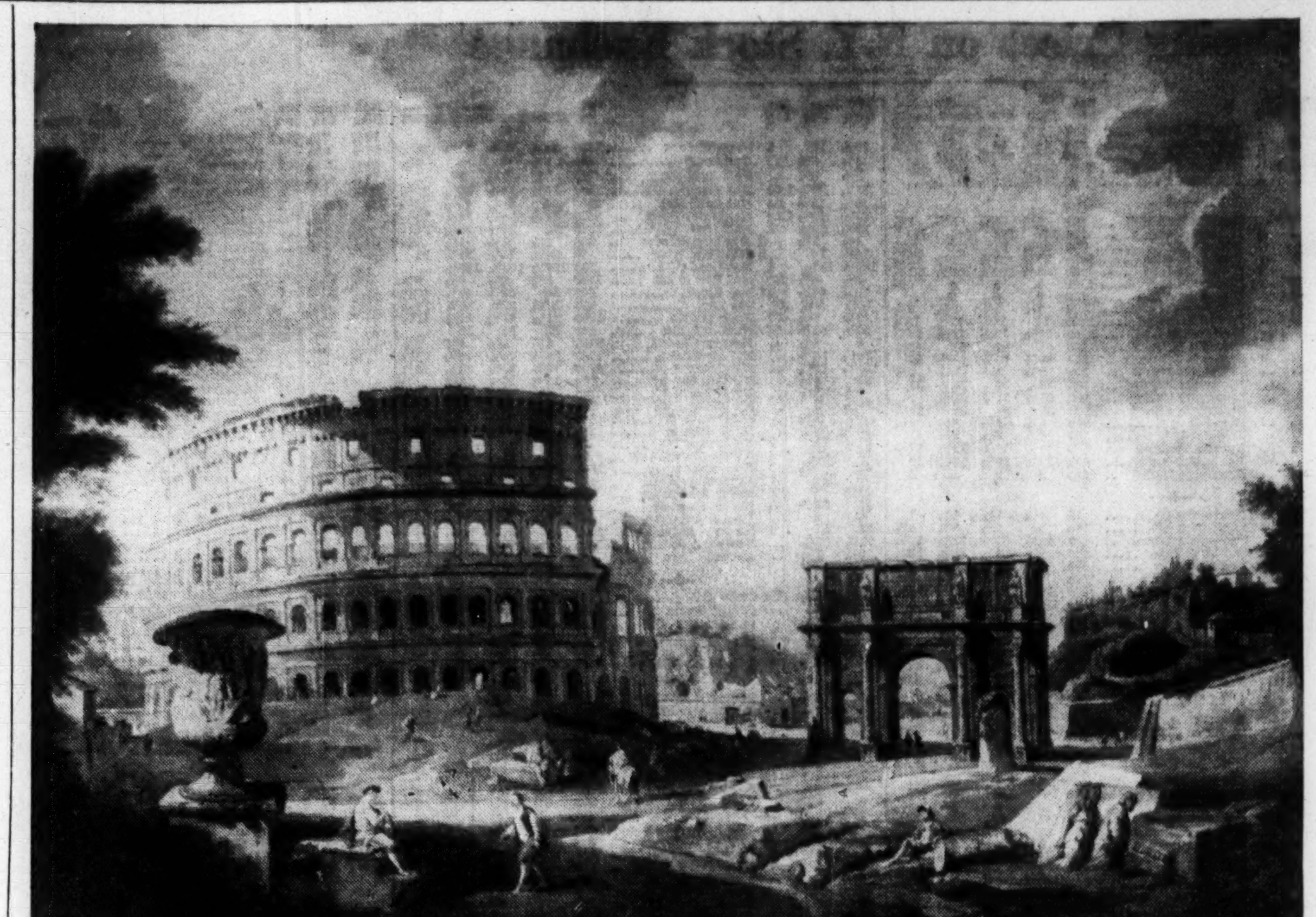
We now put aside all thought of visiting the scraggly pines that day and lunched beside the trail. Then because we were lovers of meandering streams we scrambled down the steep bank to acquaint ourselves with the brook in this part of its journeyings. *And there they were.*

"Fiddleheads," we shouted together, and fiddleheads they were, indeed. Where a week before the brook had rushed straight and full down the little valley, now it had found its normal winding course, and all its previously overflowed intervales were sprouting those watched-for tight-curled heads.

Now another year has passed. Again the winter's snows have melted from the hills, and brooks and rivers have busily rushed the flood waters through their courses. Again the intervales have risen black and bare of all but leafless bushes above the dropping water. Again the buds have burst on the alders, the skunk cabbage has pushed its pointed leaves through the soft soil and the trilliums have begun to appear.

The fiddleheads will not long delay their coming.

B. R.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photo: Alinari, Florence

THE COLISEUM AND ARCH OF CONSTANTINE, ROME, *by Giovanni Paolo Pannini*(1694-1764)

ROME has changed much in two centuries. However, its great monuments still survive and the Coliseum, of which Byron wrote:

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand;
When falls the Coliseum, Rome shall fall,"

rises superbly from the wide spaces which recent works of excavation and demolition have opened up about this and other architectural remains of Imperial Rome.

Inevitably, with the passing of time and the rise of Rome to its present estate as a great modern capital, much of the old picturesqueness has vanished. We have then no recourse except to seek it in old books and old pictures, in the works of the engravers and painters of an earlier day.

Conspicuous among these latter is the painter, Giovanni Paolo Pannini, born at Piacenza about 1694. While young he went to Rome where, after studying with other masters, he came under the influence of the painter, Salvator Rosa, and still more under the influence of the city itself.

"Rome and its ancient monuments," says a French writer, "profoundly inspired him, and he expressed its severe poetry with an indisputable authority." He was admired alike for his perspective views, and also for the grace with which he introduced small groups of figures. Pannini also painted historical pictures and became a member of the Academies of San Luca in Rome, and of Paris. The title of *cavaliere* was also bestowed upon him.

Pannini's works are widely scattered, being listed as preserved in the galleries of Brussels, Berlin, Bordeaux, Budapest, Dublin, Geneva, Hanover, Liverpool, the Louvre in Paris, the National Gallery, London, Moscow, Leningrad and Vienna, as well as in various Italian cities.

This painting of the "Coliseum and Arch of Constantine" is in the Royal National Picture Gallery in Naples.

"What is truth?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

INSTANT recognition of the human need characterized Christ Jesus' ministry. In the case of the impotent man at the pool of Bethesda he went to the core of the man's need with the question (John 5:6), "Wilt thou be made whole?" To the woman whose need was to be healed of a sense of an irreparable past, he said (Luke 7:48), "Thy sins are forgiven." When brought before Pilate his statement of his mission drew from that ruler the question that has echoed down the centuries (John 18:38), "What is truth?" The Master knew the answer.

The layman may learn how to use a machine, through long practice becoming thoroughly familiar with its action, and yet be utterly helpless should some hidden and intricate part be out of order. He must then call an expert who, through his knowledge of mechanics, can locate the trouble and correct it. In all branches of human knowledge a clear understanding of the rules involved ensures the ability to detect and correct an error. If a problem persists, this means that a greater knowledge of the rules is needed. Knowledge of the mechanism of a machine is requisite on the part of one who would repair it.

In the higher realm of living there must necessarily be the Science of being, and a knowledge of this Science naturally unfolds healing power. Christ Jesus knew the answer to every human problem. To him there was no "riddle of the universe." He understood the Science of being. And because he knew the truth he was able to silence so-called material law; and his demonstrations of spiritual power have since been called miracles. Had he classified these deeds as supernatural, he would not have given to his followers the ringing command, "Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils" (Matthew 10:8). Through his teaching and practice he made the truth available to all mankind, and required that his followers should follow his example. He did not ask the impossible. Clearly, he meant that it is not only possible but urgent that men should know the truth which enables them to heal the sick, overcome sin, and even raise the dead.

Human theories which lead to the conclusion that the universe is an enigma, by that very conclusion show that they fail to make known the truth. Proof of the Science of being is in the healing of sin and sickness, and this proof is convincing to the human so-called mind. However small the healing by spiritual means, each healing proves that some knowledge of the absolute Science of being has been attained. This Science, demonstrated by our Exemplar, Christ Jesus, discovered in our age by Mary Baker Eddy, and designated by her as Christian Science, may be utilized in all human situations. Its range is unlimited, and it is equally effective when applied to the smallest problem or to the problem of greatest magnitude.

Christian Science should be judged on the basis of its efficacy. When applied to human affairs, the student's demonstration of this Science is proportionate to his understanding of the teachings given in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, and the sincerity, consistency, and accuracy with which he applies these teachings. A mental reservation of doubt is not conducive to the demonstration of Christian Science, and where such a doubt is felt it is well to uncover and honestly face it. On page 446 of the above-mentioned textbook we are shown that "in the Science of Mind-healing, it is imperative to be honest, for victory rests on the side of immutable right."

Spiritual law, revealed in Christian Science, is impersonal and absolute, offering to all solace, peace, and joy. What comfort do we find in the Beatitudes when we realize that Christ Jesus was not merely promising certain rewards to the deserving but was stating irrevocable law! "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled" (Matthew 5:6). That "they shall be filled" is the natural consequence of the thirst and hunger after righteousness. This yearning is a reaching out for goodness, man's spiritual heritage; and through the divine law of supply, Love anticipates and fills the need. As Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 9), "Consistent prayer is the desire to do right"; and on page 2, "The desire which goes forth hungering after righteousness is blessed of our Father, and it does not return unto us void."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

„וואָס איז אמת?“

(איבערזעצט פאַר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאָניטאָר“)

אן אויגנבליקליכע אַנערקענונג פון דער מענשליכער נויט האָט כאַראַקטעריזירט דעם געטליכען אַמט פון קריסטוס יעזוס. אין דעם ביישפּיעל פון דעם קראַנקען מאַן וועלכער איז לעם דעם טייך, בית-חסדא, געלעגען, לערנען מיר, אז יעזוס האָט גלייך אויסגעפאָרשט דעם עקר פון דעם קראַנקען מענשענ׳ס הערצליכען בעגעהר, ווען ער האָט איהם דיזע פראַגע געשטעלט (יאָהאַן 5:6), „ווילסט דו געהיילט ווערען?“ און צו דער פרוי וועלכע האָט שטארק געוואָלט בעפרייט ווערען פון א געדאַנק פון אן אונפעררעכטבארער פערגאַנגענהייט, האָט ער געזאָגט (לוקוס 7:48), „דיינע זינד זיינען דיר פערגעבען.“ ווען מען האָט איהם פאַר פילטוס געבראַכט האָט זיין ערקלערונג פון זיין געטליכען אַמט ארויסגעצויגען פון דיזען רעגיערער די פראַגע וואָס ווערט געפרעגט פון דור צו דור (יאָהאַן 18:38), „וואָס איז אמת?“ דער מייסטער האָט דעם ענטפער געוואוסט.

דער אונפראַפּעסיאָנעלער מענש קען זיך אויסלערנען ווי אזוי צו בענוצען א מאַשין, און מיט דער צייט ווערען גאַנץ געניט מיט איהר בעהאַנדלונג, דאָך אין דער זעלבער צייט זיין גאַנץ הילפלאָז ווען אייניגע פערבאָהאַלטענע און פערוויקעלטע געצייג זאָלען קאליע ווערען. דאַן מוז ער רופען א בעל-מלאכה, איינער וועלכער איז גוט בעקאַנט מיט דער מעכאַנישער ארבייט, וואָס זאָל איהם העלפען געפינען און פעררעכטען דעם חסרון. אין אלע צווייגען פון דער מענשליכער וויסענשאַפט וויסען מיר, אז א קלאָרער פערשטאַנד פון די רעגלען, וועלכע זיינען פעראייניגט מיט אונזער געוויסען פראָבלעם, שאַפט א מעגליכקייט צו געפינען און פעררעכטען דעם חסרון. ווען א פראָבלעם בלייבט אונפערענטפערט, מיינט עס, אז א גרעסערע קענטניס פון די רעגלען איז געברויכט. דער וואָס וואָלט וועלען פעררעכטען א מאַשין מוז פריהער זיין גוט בעקאַנט מיט איהר מעכאַניזמוס.

אין דעם העכערען קרייז פון לעבען מוז אל-פּי-כּוח עקזיסטירען די וויסענשאַפט פון לעבען, און א קענטניס פון דיזער וויסענשאַפט ענטוויקעלט, אויף א גאַנץ נאַטירליכען אופן, א מאַכט צו היילען. קריסטוס יעזוס האָט געוואוסט דעם ענטפער צו יעדען מענשליכען פראָבלעם. דאָס „רעטזעל פון דעם אוניווערזום“ האָט ניט עקזיסטירט פאַר איהם. ער האָט פערשטאַנען די וויסענשאַפט פון עקזיסטענץ. און דערפאַר וואָס ער האָט געוואוסט דעם אמת האָט ער געקענט איינשטילען דעם זאָגענאַנטען מאַטעריעלען געזעץ; און זיינע דעמאָנסטראַציאָנען פון געטליכער מאַכט האָט מען צייט דאַן אָן בעצייכענט אלס נסים. ווען ער וואָלט אָנערקענט זיינע ווערקען אלס איבערנאַטירליך, וואָלט ער ניט געגעבען צו זיינע נאָכפאָלגער דעם קלינגענדיגען בעפעהל, „היילט די קראַנקע, וועקט אויף די טויטע, רייניגט די קרעציגע, טרייבט ארויס די שדים“ (מתי 10:8). דורך זיין לעהרע און פראַקטישער אַנווענדונג פון זיין לעהרע האָט ער געמאַכט דעם אמת ניצליך צו גאַנץ מענשהייט, און ער האָט געפאָדערט אז זיינע נאָכפאָלגער זאָלען נאָכגעהן זיין מוסטער. ער האָט ניט פערלאַנגט דאָס וואָס איז אונמעגליך. עס איז גאַנץ קלאָר, אז ער האָט געמיינט אויסצודריקען, אז עס איז ניט נאָר מעגליך, נאָר אויך העכסט נויטיג, אז די מענשען זאָלען וויסען דעם אמת וואָס וועט זיי בעפעהיגען צו היילען די קראַנקע, בייקומען זינד, און אפילו אויפוועקען די טויטע.

די מענשליכע טהעאָריעס וועלכע פיהרען צום בעשלוס אז דער אוניווערזום איז א געהיימניספאָלע רעטעניש, ווייזען טאַקי אָן מיט דיזען בעשלוס, אז זיי האָבען פערפעהלט די וועלט בעקאַנט צו מאַכען מיט דעם אמת. מיר האָבען בעוויז, אז די געטליכע וויסענשאַפט פון עקזיסטענץ איז וואָהר בשעת מיר היילען אויס קראַנקהייט און זינד, און דיזער בעוויז איז אן איבערצייגונגס-קראַפט צו דעם מענשליכען זאָגענאַנטען געדאַנק. עס מאַכט ניט אויס ווי וועניג די היילענדע רעזולטאַטען דורך גייסטיגע מיטלען זאָלען ניט זיין, זיינען זיי פאָרט א בעוויז אז יעדע היילונג דריקט אויס אן עררייכונג פון א געוויסען מאָס קענטניס פון דער אבסאָלוטער וויסענשאַפט פון עקזיסטענץ. דיזע וויסענשאַפט, וועלכע אונזער גרויסער מוסטער, קריסטוס יעזוס, האָט דורכגעפיהרט אויף א פראַקטישען אופן, און וועלכע איז ענטדעקט געוואָרען אין אונזער איציגער צייט ביי מערי בייקער עדדי, און וואָס זי האָט אָנגערופען קריסטשען סייענס, איז ניצליך אין אלע מענשליכע צושטענדע. די ווירקונגס-ווייטקייט פון דיזער וויסענשאַפט איז אָהן א גרענעץ, און איז פונקט אזוי ווירקזאַם אין דער אַנווענדונג פון דעם קלענסטען ווי אין דעם גרעסטען און וויכטיגסטען פראָבלעם.

קריסטשען סייענס מוז נאָר געריכטעט ווערען אויף דעם באַזיס פון איהם ווירקזאַמקייט. דער בעוויז איז, אז ווען דער סטודענט פון קריסטשען סייענס ווענדעט אָן דיזע וויסענשאַפט צו די פראָבלעמען פון מענשליכען לעבען, געפינט ער אויס אז זיין מעגליכקייט דורכצופיהרען דיזע וויסענשאַפט, אויף אן עפענטליכען און פראַקטישען אופן, איז אין פערהעלטניס צו זיין פערשטאַנד פון די לעהרעס וועלכע ווערען ארויסגעגעבען אין דעם קריסטשען סייענס טעקסט-בוך, „וויסענשאַפט
"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy
און געזונט מיט א שליסעל צו די הייליגע שריפטען,“ ביי מרס. עדדי, און אין פערהעלטניס צו זיין עהרליכקייט, שטאַנדהאַפטיגקייט, און גענויאיגקייט בשעת ער ווענדעט אָן דיזע לעהרעס אויף א פראַקטישען אופן. דער געדאַנק וואָס האַלט פערבאָרגען אין זיך א געוויסען צווייפעל איז ניט בעהילפליך אויסצופיהרען, אויף א פראַקטישען און עפענטליכען אופן, די גוטע רעזולטאַטען פון קריסטשען סייענס, און דאָרטען וואו אזא צווייפעל ווערט געפיהלט, איז עס וואויל צו בעקענען זיך מיט דיזען פעהלער, און שטרעבען וואָס גיכער פון דערטים בעפרייט צו ווערען. אויפן זייט 446 פון דעם יעצט דערמאָהנטען טעקסט-בוך, ווייזט מען אונז, אז „אין דער וויסענשאַפט פון דעם געמיטס-היילען, איז עס אבסאָלוט נויטווענדיג עהרליך צו זיין, ווייל דער זיעג שטעהט אויף דעם זייט פון דעם אונפערענדערליכען רעכט.“

דאָס גייסטיגע געזעץ, ווי עס ווערט ענטפּלעקט אין קריסטשען סייענס, איז אונפערזענליך און אבסאָלוט, און שאַפט יעדען איינעם מיט טרייסט, פריעדען, און פרייד. אך, וואָס פאַר א טרייסט עס איז צוגעפּונען ווערען אין די גליקזעליגקייט ברכות וואָס קריסטוס יעזוס האָט אויסגעשפּראָכען אין זיין תפלה אויפן בארג, ווען מיר בעגרייפען, אויף א ווירקליכען אופן, אז קריסטוס יעזוס האָט ניט בלויז פערשפּראָכען א געוויסע בעלוינונג צו די וועלכע האָבען פערדיענט בעלוינט צו ווערען, נאָר אז ער האָט אויך געוואָלט די וועלט בעקאַנט מאַכען מיט אן אונפעראַנדערליכען געזעץ! „געבענשט זיינען די וואָס הונגערן און דורשטען נאָך גערעכטיגקייט, וואָרין זיי וועלען געזעטיגט ווערען“ (מתי 5:6). אז „זיי וועלען געזעטיגט ווערען“ איז דער נאַטירליכער שלום פון דעם דאָרשט און הונגער נאָך גערעכטיגקייט. דיזע ביינקשאַפט איז א פערלאַנג גוטסקייט צו ערדייכען, אן אייגענשאַפט וואָס איז דעם מענשענ׳ס גייסטיגע ירושה; און צוליעב דעם געטליכען געזעץ וואָס פערזאָרגט יעדען איינעם מיט אלעס גוטעס, שטעהט די געטליכע ליבע אַנגעגרייט צו דערפילען יעדען מענשענ׳ס נויט. אזוי ווי מרס. עדדי שרייבט אין „וויסענשאַפט און געזונט“ (זייט 9), „דאָס שטאַנדהאַפטיגע געבעט איז דער פערלאַנג רעכט צו טהאָן;“ און אויפן (זייט 2), שרייבט זי, „דער פערלאַנג וואָס הונגערט נאָך גערעכטיגקייט ווערט געבענשט פון אונזער געטליכער פאָטער, און קעהרט זיך ניט צוריק צו אונז ליידיג.“

אינפאָרמאַציאָן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראַטור, וואָס ווערט ארויסגעגעבען אין דער אידישער שפּראַך, קען בעקומען ווערען דורך א שריפטליכער נאָכפרעגונג באַ דער קריסטליך-וויסענשאַפטליכע פּאַבלישונג סאָסייעטי.
(The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Mrs. "Jack" Gardner Vis-à-Vis

IT MUST have been just after "The Frivolous Girl" appeared that I asked my mother to invite Mrs. Gardner to a dinner party. She came, and I sat next to her, finding her most agreeable. I forget whether she herself let fall or it leaked out from elsewhere (probably the latter) that she crammed for the occasion what I had written.

Thereafter I used while a bachelor to call on her occasionally in Beacon Street out of a shy mixture of admiration and curiosity. Considering I was neither musical nor artistic, she bore with me well and was patient in trying to ascertain what, if anything, I had to offer. I remember, too, that it devolved upon me, as an usher at private theatricals—perhaps because no one else would—to turn her out of the choice seats in which she had established herself at the theatre. It was an ungrateful task, yet I took my courage firmly in my hands as I walked down the aisle, for I was aware of a tendency to grab if not prevented.

She had to move, yet Fate willed that she should get even with me a good many years later—consciously to all appearances. As Chief Marshal of the Twenty-Five-Year Class, I had the disposal of the seats for the ladies in the gallery of Memorial Hall overlooking the Alumni dinner on Commencement. Its seating capacity was small and those in front could see and hear to better advantage. In accordance with custom I had reserved by means of a white ribbon the first two rows for the use of Mrs. Grant and the wife of the President of the University and their guests. My wife arrived in due time only to find the ribbon gone and Mrs. Gardner with some friends in possession of her seats. This time I was not there to oversee, and Mrs. Grant was much too gracious to have her removed.

After my marriage Mrs. Gardner was one of the first to invite my wife and me to dine. My wife became one of Mrs. Gardner's most ardent admirers by reason of the marvellous palace which she conceived and built. The woman who originated the design and assembled piece by piece through her taste and genius the contents of this princely museum—one of the latter-day Boston's chief adornments—showed herself instinct not only with the flair of the born collector, but with a rare sensitiveness to the power of beauty. A very remarkable and discerning person, I knew her for many years as a friend, but was never an intimate, partly because I had so little to bring her in her own field. Yet my wife and I were of those privileged to be close to her when she took her seat on her great Venetian armchair in the balcony of what was then the large music room of the palace, and her smile seemed to say, as she looked down on the best of Boston—"This is my handiwork. Enjoy and appreciate it."

In her last years Mrs. Gardner made gifts of her personal belongings, some valuable, among her relatives and close friends. I was in neither class, but I was touched by her calling in her car and leaving at my house a choicely bound copy of the catalogue of her library. I saw in this slight token the recognition that we were laborers in adjoining vineyards.—From "Fourscore," by ROBERT GRANT. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Forests That Turn Corners and Climb Hills

FROM the "bhabar," the belt of jungle in India that divides the mountains from the plains, to the unshuttered thickets of spruce and fir perched high up on the mountain-sides, are tracts of forest unmatched for their variety of contrast and climate. They range through all the shades that separate snow zones from tropics and they include most types of thickets, trees and dells.

The presence of the mountains acts as a sort of nameless safeguard, uplifting jungles into calm forests, and removing that dim, inherent dread of dense, viewless tracts of woodland which has descended upon the mind of man since those days when great forests clothed Europe like an unfettered imagination, and were full of the outlaws and outcasts of civilization.

Mountains and forests can have a harmonizing and enhancing effect upon each other, as have hills and the sea. . . .

Up in the wooded hills and valleys, life is full of the simple delight of living, and brings a sense of freedom and happy possession. It must resemble the spirit of ancient Switzerland before the time of trippers, hotels or even inns, only with a more abounding life.

A sense of mystery and novelty clings to forests that turn corners, and climb hills, and flow down precipices as if they themselves wish for fresh beginnings.

Blue mists shutter the valleys in the evening and sunset paints the heights; in the cool, clear air of night the stars appear wide-eyed and lustrous, great diamonds of destiny, and the moon rising like a silver lantern throws her searchlight through the lattice of the trees, streaming in between the dark trunks and across glades, where—

"Leafy night of the many sounds
Speaks through the space between."

In the distance, mountains loom up in silhouette, lone sentinels of detachment. Tents are pitched; a camp fire and the homely smell of cooking brings a glow to the scene. A dog points his nose at the sky and howls. . . .

All the country is wild and beautiful.

Loosed from her snowbound home among the snows, creeping at first through snowfields, roaring down precipices, comes the Ganges River, falling in silver cascades over rocks covered in maidenhair . . . downwards ever downwards with swirling, rejoicing tributaries, leaving behind the upright youthful fir trees, the secret haunts of solitude . . . rushing in greater might through jungles where bathes and sports the elephant herd, and the tiger comes to drink, leaving the mountaineer behind and talking instead to aboriginal forest folk who weave legends out of her hurrying voices and reaching at last the parched and grateful cities of the plain; then onwards, outwards, for 1500 sacred miles to the sea, ceaselessly, endlessly she continues her course, a mother of India, and arbiter greater than any king, of thronging human destiny.—COLONEL P. T. ETHERTON, in "The Last Strongholds." (London: Jarrolds.)

Sea Birds' Haven

TO ANCHOR in good holding ground we get the wooden lady in line with the whitewashed chimney of our cottage. This is South Haven: in this breeze the hottest place on the island and the best for a bathe. You can dive at any height from a range of steps and platforms which forms our landing-quay, or you can walk in from the beach of bright red pebbles, from which in rough weather the boat is drawn up to a safe berth on the steep cliff above.

Having landed, you may take a pony tram and see the sights like any luxury-loving tourist, or you may walk. The tram line winds steeply near our cottage, passes the only tree on the island, *Salix repens*, which wisely lives by growing along the ground, rounds Tattenham Corner with a precautionary list inwards, and lands you in Puffin Town. . . .

We are on foot today, going slowly so that we can admire the untended wild garden, where a stream runs down to South Haven through banks of primroses (they flower from January to June here), cowslips, scurvy-grass, arum, orchis, wild hyacinths, squill and celandines. We lie down a moment beside the water to catch its tinkle above the wash of the sea, for here, attracted by the cresses, dropworts and reeds of the stream, and the verdure of its banks, many migrants are resting and feeding.

The scented myriads of flowers are alive with willow-warblers, chiffchaffs, grasshopper-warblers, whitethroats and pipits, while above them hover migrant butterflies and resident humble-bees. On the naked slope above is a lime-kiln "hung with sad mosses," but they are not sad, these green-and-white tresses of sea-campion and the yellow fingers of kidney-vetch. This kiln is in perfect condition, with a heap of limestone broken fine for burning, though the last fire was drawn over fifty years ago. Now blackbirds and dunnocks nest in the bramble-grown crater, puffins in the flues, and in the heaped-up stones there is a thriving colony of those daintiest of birds, the storm-petrels.

Northwards, over carpets of thyme, forget-me-not and violets, the island narrows to an isthmus scarcely seventy paces wide, forming the peninsula drably designated the Neck. It has never been ploughed and for centuries has been the province of the sea-birds.—R. M. LOCKLEY, in "Island Days." (London: Witherby.)

Imperial Yellow

(Peking Vignette)

IN THE porcelain shop,
In sky-blue boxes,
Dynastic pieces
Of Imperial Yellow
Are the frail commands
Of echoing reigns:
One as yellow
As the heart of a lotus;
One, as the wings
Of the Chinese oriole;
One, as the sun
On the lunar New Year;
One, as the tiles
On the Palace roofs;
And one as bright
As the golden joy
In the eyes of the young mother
Showing her first-born son.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

Rain

O LOVELY hosts—you with a myriad feet
And silver banners!—see how the wild rose dips
To be so fiercely, grayly, set upon,
While yonder, where your falling spearheads meet
The little pool, a thousand crystal ships
Sail, ghostly, for an instant—and are gone.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

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Listed Stock Quotations •

More New High Records for Year Recorded by Many Stocks

• Commodity and Money Markets

Price Changes Are Mostly On The Plus Side

By Forrest Price

People are still buying 'em.

Price changes in the stock market today were mostly on the up side.

There was some irregularity due probably to the taking of profits here and there, but nothing serious.

Total sales approached the 1,150,000 share mark.

There were a lot of new highs. Many stocks have had good advances this year so that sometimes a slight fractional gain puts a stock into new high ground.

The fact that a stock exchange seat today sold at $108,000, an advance of $3000 over the last previous sale, indicated the expectation of brokers for a still greater expansion of sales.

The utilities were again a prominent feature of the trading.

Each of the West Penn Electric issues, the A stock, and the 6 and 7 per cent stocks, rose nearly 3 points to new highs.

Detroit Edison jumped 4 points to a new high. A similar gain was recorded by North American Edison preferred.

Other utilities to establish good gains included American & Foreign Power 6 per cent preferred, United Corp. preferred, American Power & Light, Brooklyn Union Gas, Columbia Gas, Consolidated Gas, Commonwealth & Southern preferred and Twin City Rapid Transit preferred.

By a fractional advance General Electric joined the class of new highs.

Cuban American Sugar preferred rose more than 4 points.

Good gainers were Allied Stores preferred, Union Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Sears Roebuck, Spiegel-May-Stern, Pure Oil preferred and International Agricultural preferred.

Among the losers were Glidden, American Can, Timken, New York Steam and Noranda Mines.

Secondary rails were the feature of the loan department. Many of them rose good fractions. In other groups price changes were mixed and narrow. International Telephone 5s were weak.

The thing which inspires hope in finance and industry is the remarkable stability the stock market has shown in the last few months.

Stocks go down periodically but they don't stay down. The comeback is speedy after a short period of profit-taking. Short selling and covering cut a small figure as compared with other years. Evidently investment buying supersedes speculative buying.

This is apparent in the character of the trading. The preferred issues and specialty stocks with dividend records are most largely dealt in.

Weather Influence In Grain Market

CHICAGO, June 24—(AP)—Indications of urgent need of dry hot weather for corn gave an undertone of strength to grain markets today the greater part of the time.

Cornfields throughout wide areas were reported as in a muddy condition, making cultivation difficult or impossible at present. Hedging pressure of newly harvested domestic winter wheat was less today than had been expected, and this did much toward the last to temper bearish sentiment.

Corn closed firm, ¼-1⅛ above Saturday's finish, September 75⅝-¾, wheat ⅛-⅞ down, September 80¼-¼, oats unchanged to ⅛ higher, and provisions varying from 10 cents decline to 12 cents gain.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; price changes narrow.

Bonds: Improved; secondary rails still favorites.

Curb: Mixed; utilities lower.

Foreign exchanges: Firm; gold currencies higher.

Cotton: Steady; favorable weather; July liquidation.

Sugar: Higher; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; harvest conditions improved.

Corn: Higher; hot weather needed.

Cattle: Weak; lower.

Hogs: Slow to 10 cents down; top $9.75.

Foreign

London: Trading was cheerful at the starting of the new account on the stock exchange today. Industrial, home rails and gold mining shares were firmer and the most active. Gilt-edged securities and transatlantic issues were better, but rubber and oil shares remained uncertain. The market closed steady.

Paris: Renewed activity in Wall Street helped prices to advance on the Bourse today with electric, copper and oil shares leading the market. The closing was steady.

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Affiliated Products
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining
Allied Chemical & Dye
American Can
American Ice
American Home Products
American Shipbuilding
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.
Corn Products Refining
Eaton Manufacturing
Gold Dust Corp.
Hercules Powder, Inc.
Hershey Chocolate
International Business Machines
International Printing Ink
Liquid Carbonic
McIntyre Porcupine Mines
National Distillers Products
Norfolk & Western Ry.
Pacific Lighting
Reading Company
Southern California Edison
Sharp & Dohme
Telautograph Corp.
United Gas Improvement
Warren Foundry and Pipe

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 Range High	1935 Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last June24	Last June22
37½	32	1.20¶	Abraham & Str	100	35½	35½	35½	35½
114	110	7	Abraham & S pf	70	112	112	112	..
55	52	2¶	Acme Steel	500	52	52	52	..
7¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	500	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
90	84⅜	5	Adams Exp pf	20	87¾	87¾	87¾	..
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	300	31½	31⅜	31½	31
11⅞	8	.15b	Addressograph	400	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11½
9⅛	4½	..	Advance Rumely	600	9⅛	9	9	8⅞
145	104¾	3¶	Air Reduction	500	144½	144½	144½	145⅛
20⅛	15⅝	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	4800	16⅜	16¼	16⅛	16½
1⅞	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	100	1	1	1	1
7	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	100	4½	4½	4½	..
30½	21	.15b	Alleghany Steel	100	29½	29½	29½	..
154¾	125	6	Allied Chem	900	154½	152	152	154½
127½	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	..
6¼	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	900	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
22¾	12	..	Allis Chalmers	2800	22¾	22⅛	22¼	22⅛
73¾	49	3¶	Allied Stores pf	400	54¼	51	54¼	51
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	500	68½	68	68¼	69
57¾	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	600	45	45	45	44¾
27¾	13½	..	Am Bank Note	4900	27¼	26½	26½	26¾
64¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	60	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	61
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	600	16⅛	15½	15⅞	15¼
127½	57⅝	3b	Am Crys Sug pf	100	121	121	121	..
32⅞	21	1	Am Broke S&F	700	32¼	31¾	31¾	32½
143½	110	4¶	Am Can	4100	143	140¼	141	144
20¼	10	..	Am2Car & Fdry	1500	17¼	17	17	17¼
45⅜	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	400	39¼	38½	38½	39¼
30½	30	2	Am Coal	100	30½	30½	30½	..
3⅝	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	500	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	..
4	¾	..	Am Encaustic T	400	1	1	1	..
5⅛	2	..	Am & For Pow	12500	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
29⅞	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	1800	29⅛	27⅞	27⅞	29
22	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	700	22	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
9⅞	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	2400	9⅜	8⅝	8⅝	9
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	500	5	4¾	4¾	..
27¾	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	22½	22½	22½	..
33½	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	400	34	33¾	34	..
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	500	3⅞	3¾	3¾	..
7½	4½	..	Am International	2100	7½	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
56½	32	..	Am Loco pf	400	49¼	48¾	48¾	..
9½	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	400	7⅝	7½	7½	..
21⅜	13½	..	Am Metal	600	20	19⅝	19⅝	..
109⅞	72	..	Am Metal 6%	200	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	107
24	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	700	23½	22⅝	22⅝	23¾
4¼	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	8400	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
23¾	8⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	3500	21½	20½	20½	21
27⅞	10⅛	1½	Am U&(6% pf	4200	25⅛	24	24	24
16⅞	10½	..	Am Radiator	4100	15⅛	14¾	14¾	15
24	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	1800	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19⅝
83¼	66	5	Am Safety Razor	100	83	83	83	..
8⅜	4½	..	Am SeSating vtc	200	8	7¾	7¾	8
24⅜	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	600	21½	21	21½	20⅞
26¼	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	50	23	23	23	22½
47⅛	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2800	42⅞	42¼	42¼	42⅜
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	138¼	138¼	138¼	..
117	103	13½g	Am SM&R 6% pf	100	116	116	116	..
89¾	72½	5	Am Tobacco	600	91	90	90	90
93½	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	2900	93⅝	92	92¼	93¾
18¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	900	16¼	16	16¼	16
94¾	88	2	Am Steel F pf	100	91½	91½	91½	..
43	33½	2¶	Am Stores	100	37	37	37	37
76½	55½	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	..
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	138½	138½	138½	..
130¼	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	6500	129	127¼	127¼	128½
140¼	129⅛	6	Am Tobacco pf	200	138	137	137	137
19⅜	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
14⅞	7⅛	.80	Am Wat W & E	12600	14¼	13⅝	13¾	14
73½	48	6	Am Wat1pf	400	72	70	70	..
9⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	400	7¾	7½	7½	7½
51½	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	600	44	43¾	43¾	45
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead & s	400	4	3¾	3¾	..
18⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	6500	15¼	14⅞	15	15⅛
17⅝	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	400	14¼	14	14¼	13⅞
3½	1½	..	A P W Paper	100	1½	1½	1½	..
42¾	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	300	41¾	41½	41½	41¼
106¼	97	7	Armour Del pf	100	104	104	104	..
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	1200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
70⅞	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	400	63	62⅞	62⅞	63
6⅜	4	..	Arnold Constable	400	5⅛	5	5	..
13⅞	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	9⅛
70	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	400	57	56½	57	..
55⅝	35¾	3a	Atchison T&SF	7900	48⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47¾
88¼	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	100	88¼	88¼	88¼	..
9½	6	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line		24⅞	23½	23½	23½
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	900	26⅝	26¼	26¼	26⅝
29¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	2600	23¾	23½	23½	24
63	35½	5	Austin Nichol A	10	40	40	40	..
5⅝	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	2500	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅜
			—B—					
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	900	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2½
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco(h)	100	12	12	12	..
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	3300	12¼	12	12	12⅛
17⅞	7⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	15	14¾	15	14¾
44½	36½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	44	44	44	44¼
5⅜	3¼	..	Barker Bros	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
40¾	32	..	Barker Bros pf	40	33	33	33	33
50⅜	37½	.50	Bayuk Cig	600	48½	47¾	48¼	48½
10⅛	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	500	8¾	8⅝	8½	8¾
115	107⅞	7	Bayuk Cig pf	10	112½	112½	112½	..
90	72	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	100	90	90	90	..
13½	11⅛	.50b	Belding Hem	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½
17½	13⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	8800	15⅜	15	15	15¼
17½	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1200	17¾	17⅝	17¾	17¾
40⅛	34	2	Best & Co	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
34⅞	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	3500	27⅜	26½	26½	27¼
77¾	55¾	..	Beth Steel pf	400	70½	70¼	70¼	70¼
76¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	100	20	19	19	..
13⅞	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	400	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
10	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	400	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
59⅞	49¾	3	Bohn Alum & Br	500	49¾	49	49	49¾
99	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	40	97½	97	97½	97
25¾	21	1.60	Borden	900	25⅜	25	25	25¼
40½	28¼	1.50	Borg Warner	1800	40⅞	40¼	40⅜	40⅝
32	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	8900	32⅞	32½	32⅜	32½
11⅜	8½	.40	Bridgep't Brass	2500	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
42	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	900	41⅜	41¼	41¼	42
36¼	30⅞	7¶	Bristol Myers	100	32	32	32	32
44⅛	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	900	40¼	40	40¼	40⅝
49⅞	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	99¼	99⅛	99¼	..
64½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1600	64½	63½	63	63
6⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	300	4	4	4	..
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	7	7	7	..
15	8¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	500	12⅛	11¾	11¾	12¼
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	2500	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4⅝
33	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	440	31¾	30	30	30⅞
5⅛	2½	..	Budd Wheel	1000	5	4¾	4¾	5
15	8¼	..	Bullard	500	14	14	14	13⅞
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf	20	4	4	4	3¼
17⅞	13¼	.60	Burroufhs Add	800	17⅛	16⅞	17	17⅛
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
10½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb (h)	200	6	6	6	..
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	50	14	12	14	..
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	600	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	15¼
60	32	..	Byers pf	10	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	..
			—C—					
42½	33¾	1½	Calif Packing	200	33¾	33¾	33¾	34¼
1⅛	½	..	Callahan Z & L	700	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
4⅛	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3½
19¾	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	1000	19	18½	18½	19¼
16⅝	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	800	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	1000	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10¾
9	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	500	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¼
41⅜	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	90	41	41	41	41
92	85	5	Caro C&O st	10	90	90	90	..
63	45¾	..	Case Thresh	2000	57¾	56⅛	56⅛	56½
100	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	150	100¼	100	100	100
49⅞	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	3300	49⅝	49	49½	49
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	3400	24⅜	24	24¼	23⅞
33¾	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	100	33	32½	32½	33
39	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	200	26⅜	26¼	26¼	26
63¾	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	4000	55¾	55	55¼	55
6⅝	2⅜	..	Certain-Teed	200	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
33¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	10	29	29	29	..
44⅞	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	700	42¼	42	42	42
45⅜	38⅛	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1000	44	43⅝	43⅝	44
2⅝	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	200	1½	1½	1½	..
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
4½	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
21¼	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	z20
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
5⅝	2¼	..	Chi & N'western	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
10⅝	4⅛	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
8	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	7¼	7	7	..
34¾	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	800	34¾	34¼	34¼	34¾
2⅝	1	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2900	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
29¾	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	600	27⅝	27½	27½	27¼
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	400	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5½
21	9	..	Chile Copper	10	16	16	16	16
50¾	31	1¶	Chrysler	9500	50¾	49⅝	49⅝	50½
24⅞	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	800	20⅞	20½	20½	21
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	120	97	96	96½	..
18¼	15⅛	.50¶	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	17⅛	17	17	17
57⅞	53⅝	3	Coca Cola A	200	54	54	54	..
19⅛	9	..	Collins & Aikman	1300	18¾	18⅛	18½	18½
94	69¾	7	Colins & A pf	50	93	93	93	..
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	300	1⅜	1¼	1¼	..
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	40	10	9½	9½	..
13	6⅜	..	Colo & So 2pf	10	11	11	11	..
8	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	11500	8	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
71	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	800	71	69½	70½	69
63	31	5	Columbia G pf B	40	63	63	63	..
65¾	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	3000	65¼	64⅜	64⅜	65
93	67	4	Columbian Carb	1500	91⅜	90	90	..
48½	39½	2	Comm Credit	2500	47⅞	47⅜	47½	47⅜
68¼	56¼	2¶	Comm Inv Tr	4000	68¼	67½	68	67½
23⅞	17⅝	.60¶	Comm Solvents	2000	20	19⅝	19¾	19⅞
1⅝	¾	..	Comwlth & So	4500	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
47⅞	29⅛	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	2500	47⅞	47	47½	46¾
14⅞	9	..	Congress Cigar	300	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
36¾	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	800	36¼	36	36¼	36
42	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	50	37	37	37	..
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
22⅛	14¼	1.25	Consol Film I pf	100	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	700	8⅜	8	8	8
27	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	17500	27	26¼	26⅜	26¼
99	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	3500	99	98¾	98¾	98⅞
2¼	1½	..	Consol Laundries	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	2500	9	8⅞	9	9
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	200	⅝	½	⅝	⅝
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	200	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
5⅛	2⅞	..	Container B	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
7¼	4½	..	Cont Baking A	800	6¼	6⅛	6¼	½!
59⅞	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59½
85¼	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	2500	85½	84	84	85
10¾	7	.30b	Cont Dia Fibre	300	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
37¼	28⅞	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	200	37	36⅝	36⅝	37¼
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	200	1	1	1	..
23	15¼	.37b	Cont Oil	2500	21⅞	21¼	21¼	21⅞
48¼	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	190	48¼	47¾	48¼	47½
26¾	62	3	Corn Products	800	76¾	76⅜	76¾	76¾
6⅞	4¼	..	Coty	500	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
39⅞	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	200	38	38	38	38
16¾	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	400	14¼	13¾	13¾	..
33⅞	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	200	31½	31⅛	31⅛	31½
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	47	46½	46½	..
5⅜	3½	..	Crown Zellerback	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
5 2¼	14	..	Crucible Steel	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
68	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	500	58¼	58	58¼	..
1⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	300	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
8½	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	1000	7⅛	7	7⅛	7
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	130	78	75⅛	78	..
47½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	42	42	42	41⅞
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	200	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	1500	104⅜	104¼	104¼	104
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	1700	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtis-Wright A	1000	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7½
22	16	..	Cutler Hammer	1500	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	21
			—D—					
8¼	6	..	Davega St	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
31	32¾	..	Deere & Co	4500	28¼	27⅜	27⅜	27½
26	19	.40g	Deere & Co pf	20	24½	23⅞	24½	24⅛
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	3500	32¼	31½	31½	31¼
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	1500	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15½
4¼	1½	..	Denver R G pf	100	2	2	2	..
91	65	4	Detroit Edison	500	91	90	90	..
50⅜	36	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	200	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	..
32¾	26½	1¶	Diamond Match	400	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32½
43½	34⅛	2¶	Dome Mines	5300	41½	40⅞	41⅜	41½
12⅝	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	300	7⅝	7	7⅜	7
27¾	17½	..	Douglas A	2600	26	25¼	25¼	25⅞
5⅛	2	..	Dunhill Inter	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
17½	12¾	1	Duplan Silk	200	14⅛	14	14	14½
109¾	103	8	Duplan Silk pf	30	107¾	107½	107½	..
105⅛	86⅝	2.60	du Pont de Nem	3200	105⅛	104	104	105
113	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	80	111½	110¾	111½	..
			—E—					
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
149¼	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	800	147	146	146	147
21⅛	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	600	21⅜	21	21	21⅛
29	19⅝	..	Elec Auto-Lite	5600	23⅛	22½	22½	22½
112	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	40	108½	108¼	108⅜	109¼
6⅛	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	1200	5	5	5	5⅛
8⅜	5⅝	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	6	6	6	..
3½	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2800	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
14	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	2400	14	13¼	13¼	13⅞
16⅝	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	3300	16⅝	15½	15½	16½
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	100	43	43	43	43¼
65¼	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	100	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65
3⅝	1⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
31	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	30	30	30	30
31⅝	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	..
31⅝	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	100	31	31	31	30½
14	7⅛	..	Erie RR	900	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
13	6¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
12⅝	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	500	11½	11¼	11½	11½
23¼	15	.75b	Evans Products	400	19⅝	19½	19½	20
5	2	..	Exchange Buffet	120	3	3	3	3
			—F—					
2¼	⅝	..	Fairbanks Co	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
9⅜	4	..	Fairbanks pf	180	6	5¼	5¾	5¼
25⅜	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	400	23¼	22¾	22¾	23¼
13½	5⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	600	12¼	12¾	12¾	12¾
6⅞	3¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	400	6	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
1⅜	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
36	28½	1.20¶	Fidelity Phe F In	800	36⅞	36¼	36½	36¾
112	106¼	6½	Filene's pf	20	110½	110½	110½	..
18⅞	13⅛	.40	Firestone T&R	100	15	15	15	15
94⅞	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94¾
6⅜	2¼	..	Follansbee B (h)	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
42⅜	20¼	1	Food Mach	400	42½	41½	42	42⅜
17½	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	600	14⅞	14⅜	14¾	14⅝
77	60⅞	..	Foster-Wheel pf	10	73	73	73	71¾
10½	2⅝	..	Foundation	800	3⅜	3	3¼	..
27½	7⅜	.60b	Fourth Nat Inv	500	28	27⅛	27⅛	27¼
16⅜	8⅝	..	Fox Film A	2400	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	15
28½	17⅛	1	Freeport Texas	700	25½	25⅛	25⅛	25¼
12	4⅜	..	Fuller 2pf	70	7⅜	7	7⅜	7
			—G—					
2⅛	⅞	..	Gabriel Snub A	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
100	84¾	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	100	100	100	98
8½	5½	..	Gen Am Inv	300	8¼	8	8	8¼
38⅞	32⅝	1¾	Gen Am Trans	800	38½	38	38¼	38½
19⅛	11¾	..	Gen Asphalt	500	17½	17½	17½	17½
9¼	7⅜	.60	Gen Baking	200	9	9	9	8⅞
7¼	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	200	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
4¾	2	..	Gen Cable	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
10	4	..	Gen Cable A	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛
63¼	50	4¶	Gen Cigar	100	59	59	59	58⅝
27⅛	20½	.60	Gen Electric	24600	27⅛	26½	26⅝	26⅝
37½	32¼	1.80	Gen Foods	1800	37⅜	36⅝	37	37⅛
⅝	¼	..	Gen Gas & E A	4900	½	⅜	½	⅜
70	59⅞	3	Gen Mills	200	69	68½	68½	69
34¼	26⅝	1	Gen Motors	41200	34	33⅝	33⅝	33½
117½	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	1200	115	114	114½	114¾
4	3¼	..	Gen Out Ad	300	4	3¾	4	..
13½	10	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
30	17⅜	1.60	Gen Print Ink	210	29	29	29	29
106	93½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	105½	105½	105½	..
2½	1⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
30	15⅝	1	Gen Ry Signal	600	30	29¼	29¾	28½
2	¾	..	Gen Realty	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
21¼	16¾	..	Gen Refractories	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
21	16⅛	..	Gen Refract ct	900	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18¼
16⅝	12	1	Gillett Saf Raz	3200	15½	15⅛	15½	14⅞
87½	70½	5	Gillette S R pf	400	86	85⅝	86	85⅝
3⅞	2⅛	..	Gimbel Bros	300	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
32	23⅜	1¶	Glidden	2200	31	30	30	31¾
109¾	104⅞	7	Glidden ppf	30	108	108	108	108¾
4¾	1⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf) (h)	800	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
18	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust	1100	17⅜	17	17⅜	17⅛
11⅞	7½	..	Goodrich	800	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
54½	40	..	Goodrich pf	200	44½	44	44	44
26⅞	15¾	..	Goodyear	1900	18¾	17⅞	18	18½
5½	2½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
50	20	..	Goth S H pf ww	30	30	30	30	29
3¼	1⅜	..	Graham Paige	700	1⅝	1½	1½	..
8¾	5¼	..	Granby	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5	2¼	..	Grand Union	600	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
29¾	14⅜	1.50	Grand Un pf	2400	20½	19¾	20⅛	19⅜
35½	26	1¶	Grant (WT)	200	35	35	35	34⅜
21⅜	9⅜	..	Great Nor pf	3100	21¼	20½	20½	21
12⅞	9¼	.50	Great Nor Ore	200	11	10⅞	10⅞	..
32⅜	26⅝	2.40	Great West Sug	400	30	29⅝	29¾	29¾
55	34	..	Greene Cananea	10	54½	54½	54½	..
			—H—					
7½	4	..	Hall Printing	200	4½	4½	4½	..
9½	6½	..	Hamilton Watch	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
81	63	..	Hamilton W pf	20	81	81	81	..
108	101	7	Hanna (MA) pf	110	107	106½	107	106¾
9¾	5½	..	Hat Corp of Am	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
100	81	6½	Hat Corp pf	80	100	100	100	99¾
3⅞	1⅝	..	Hayes Body	400	2¼	2	2	2⅛
111	85	5	Hazel Atlas	200	108	108	108	..
25½	11	.60	Hercules Motors	500	23¾	23¼	23½	23⅞
85¼	11	3¶	Hercules Powder	200	82¾	81⅞	82¾	..
128	122	7	Hercules Powd pf	40	126	125	125	..
114½	104	4¶	Hershey Choc pf	300	111	110½	111	..
9⅞	5¾	..	Holland Furnace	1200	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9½
11	6⅜	.50	Hollander	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	8
40¼	30⅞	2.50	Houdaille Her A	400	37½	37⅜	37½	..
15¼	6½	..	Houdaille Her B	6200	15¼	14¾	14¾	15
17¾	9⅛	..	Houston Oil	100	15	15	15	..
3⅜	1½	..	Houston Oil new	400	2½	2½	2½	..
56	43	3	Howe Sound	800	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	50
5½	2¾	..	Hudson & Man	600	3⅛	3	3	..
12¾	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	1500	8⅜	8	8	8¼
3⅞	¾	..	Hupp Motors	1600	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
			—I—					
17¼	9½	..	Ill Central	3500	15⅜	14¾	14¾	15
57½	40	4	Ill Central LL	30	54	53½	53½	..
2¾	2⅛	..	Indian Refining	100	2½	2½	2½	..
33	23½	1.68	Indus Rayon	3800	27	26¾	26¾	26¾
95	60½	2	Ingersoll-Rand	400	93¼	92	92	92⅞
65½	46¼	2	Inland Steel	1600	65¼	64½	65¼	64¼
4⅛	2½	..	Inspiration Cop	100	3	3	3	2⅞
6¾	4	.14	Insuranshare Md	400	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6¾
16⅛	8¾	..	Interboro R T (h)	2100	12½	12¼	12¼	..
3	1½	..	Intercon Rub	100	2	2	2	..
5	2¾	..	Int Agr Corp	900	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
42¾	26	..	Int Agr ppf	200	33¾	33	33	31½
184½	149¼	6¶	Int Business M	900	183	181¼	182⅞	181½
6⅜	3⅝	.20	Int Carriers	800	6¼	6	6	6
33	22⅞	1	Int Cement	600	30½	30¼	30¼	30½
46¼	34½	60	Int Harvester	3800	46¼	45⅜	45½	45½
2⅞	1¼	..	Int Hydroelec	900	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
3⅛	1⅞	..	Int Merc Marine	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
29⅜	22¼	.60	Int Nickel	8300	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
130	124½	7	Int Nickell pf	300	127	126	126	..
12	4½	..	Int Pap&P pf	800	8⅛	8	8	8
24½	21½	1	Int Print Ink	500	24⅜	24	24	24¼
105	98½	6	Int Pr Ink pf	80	104½	104½	104½	105
18½	9¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	80	12	12	12	..
5	2¼	..	Int Rys C A ct	150	3	3	3	..
47	42¼	2	Int Shoe	600	46¼	46	46	46¼
28	17	..	Int Silver	100	18½	18½	18½	..
75¼	60½	4	Int Silver pf	20	68	68	68	67¼
10¾	5⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	12800	10¾	10¼	10¼	10½
11¼	6⅛	.20b	Intertype Corp	600	11	11	11	..
36	25	2	Island Crk Coal	100	28	28	28	..
			—J—					
59⅞	49	3¶	Jewel Tea	500	60	59½	60	59
57⅞	57⅜	.25	Johns Manville	3100	53⅞	53	53¼	53
125	117½	7	Johns Man pf	150	124½	124	124½	124½
73	50	..	Jones & L'lin pf	50	58	58	58	58½
			—K—					
8¾	3¾	..	Kan C South	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
12⅛	7½	.50b	Kaufmann D St	200	11⅞	11¾	11¾	12
20⅝	15¾	.50b	Kayser (J) & Co	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
2⅜	⅜	..	Kelly-Springfield	2900	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
19	6	..	Kelsey Hayes W A	2800	17½	17	17¼	17
16⅝	3¼	..	Kelsey Hayes W B	1500	15⅛	15	15	14½
18¼	12¾	.50¶	Kelvinator Corp	2100	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13½
18¾	6	..	Kelly-Sp 6% pf	2500	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	18¼
95	84	6¶	Kendall Co pf	10	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	..
21¼	13¾	.60	Kennecott Cop	6200	18½	18	18	18¼
5⅜	3	..	Kinney ⅝ Co	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
24½	19¾	1	Kresge	2200	24	23¾	23¾	24⅛
113	103	7	Kresge pf	40	109¼	109	109¼	109
29	22¼	1.60	Kroger Gros & B	2900	29	28¾	29	28⅝
			—L—					
28½	24	3	Lambert	500	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
17⅜	14½	1½	Lehn & Fink	200	16¼	15¾	16¼	15¼
2⅞	1½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
12½	5½	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	200	8¼	8	8¼	8
11½	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	700	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
80½	67⅛	2.40¶	Lehmann Corp	800	80½	80¼	80¼	80⅛
32⅜	21½	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	3400	31½	30½	31⅜	31⅜
24¼	21	160	Life Saver	300	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	23½
19½	16½	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	500	18⅛	18	18	18⅛
113¾	94¼	1¶	Liggett & My	200	111½	111½	111½	..
28½	17⅛	.60	Link-Belt	100	28	28	28	28
32⅝	24½	1¶	Liquid Carbonic	300	32	31¾	32	..
133½	93¾	4¶	Liggett & My B	900	111½	111	111	111⅛
42¼	31¼	2	Loew's Inc	4200	42¼	41¾	41¾	41⅞
167½	151½	7	Liggett & My pf	300	157½	157	157	..
1¾	1	..	Loft Inc	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
40¼	33	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	1200	40¼	40	40¼	39⅛
22	19½	1.20¶	Lorillard	3800	21⅜	21	21	21¼
1⅞	½	..	Louisiana OR	300	½	½	½	½
14½	4½	..	Louisiana OR pf	80	6	5⅛	6	..
19	10⅜	1½	Louisville G&E A	800	19	18¾	18⅞	18½
18¼	12¾	..	Ludlum Steel	300	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15¼
			—M—					
28⅛	18⅜	1	Mack Trucks	900	21¾	21¼	21¼	21½
44½	30½	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1700	43⅞	43	43	43⅝
36	18⅜	2	Magma Copper	500	32	30⅜	30⅜	30½
2	¼	..	Mallinson	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
19⅞	5	..	Mallinson pf	50	5½	5⅛	5½	5½
2¼	⅞	..	Manati Sugar (h)	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
10	4	..	Manati Sug (pf(h)	160	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
22	13¼	..	Man Elv mg (h)	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
5⅝	4½	..	Marancha Corp	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
6⅞	5¼	.40	Marine Mid	500	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
1⅛	⅜	..	Market St Ry	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
7	3¾	..	Market St Ry ppf	50	7	7	7	6¾
30½	20	2	Marlin-Rockwell	300	30½	29½	29½	30½
11¼	6¾	..	Marshall Field	600	9⅛	8⅞	9	9
32	23⅜	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	1200	30¾	30⅜	30½	30½
150	136	7	Mathieson Alk pf	50	148	148	148	148
44¾	35⅞	1.60	May Dept Stores	600	43½	43½	43½	..
8⅞	5½	1.50g	Maytag	500	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
46	33	2.25	Maytag pf ww	100	46	46	46	46
103	84½	6	Maytag 1pf	160	100	98½	98½	99¾
35½	28	2	McCall Corp	500	34½	33¾	34	33¾
13	7¼	..	McCrory Sto (h)	900	10⅛	10	10	..
12⅛	6½	..	McCrory B (h)	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
8⅞	5⅞	..	McKesson & Rob	1200	6⅞	6½	6¾	6⅝
45⅝	36⅝	2	McIntyre Porcu	700	41⅛	40	40⅝	41¾
45	32	..	McKesson & Rob pf	600	37¼	36	37⅛	36¾
15⅜	8½	..	McLellan Sto (h)	2300	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	12¾
94½	55¼	..	McLellan pf (h)	40	94½	94½	94½	..
50	41	2j	Melville Shoe	500	50	49¾	50	49⅝
32	24½	1½	Mesta Mach	500	31	31	31	31
38½	20¾	..	Mengel Co pf	30	28¼	28	28¼	..
4⅜	2½	..	Miami Cop	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
13⅞	9½	.15b	Mid-Cont Pet	1900	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12⅜
14⅝	8¼	..	Midland Steel	9200	14⅝	12¼	14½	12¼
101½	60⅛	8	Midland Stl pf	20	101½	101½	101½	100
5⅝	3⅞	..	Min Moline	800	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
55¼	31	..	Min Moline pf	200	55¼	54⅛	54⅛	54⅞
⅜	⅛	..	Min & StL (h)	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
2	¾	..	Min SP & SSM	100	2	2	2	..
16⅞	10⅜	..	Mission Coop	1500	12⅞	12½	12⅞	12⅞
6¼	2⅝	..	Mo Kan & Tex	200	3½	3⅜	3½	3¼
14½	5⅞	..	Mo K&T pf	300	8⅜	8	8	8⅛
77½	55	1	Monsanto Chem	400	75	74½	74½	..
30½	21¾	..	Montgom Ward	8500	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
66	56⅞	3.60	Morrell & Co.	100	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	..
1⅛	¼	..	Mother Lode	900	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
28⅞	17⅛	1	Motor Products	600	28	27	27	28⅜
11¾	7⅛	.50	Motor Wheel	400	9½	9	9	9⅛
75½	36⅞	..	Mullins pf	30	74⅜	73¾	73¾	74⅜
9¾	4¾	..	Murray Body	5800	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9½
39½	30	1.60	Myers & Bro	100	35½	35½	35½	35⅞
			—N—					
19⅛	11	1	Nash Motors	1800	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	14
7½	4½	..	Nat Acme	600	7⅜	7	7	7⅛
8⅜	6¾	..	Natl Avia Corp	100	7½	7½	7½	..
31⅛	22¼	1.60	Nat Biscuit	500	30¾	30⅛	30⅜	30⅝
18⅜	13½	.50	Nat Cash Reg	2100	18	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞
17⅛	12⅞	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	3800	16⅞	16½	16⅜	16⅜
29¼	23⅛	2	Natl Dist	1600	26	25½	25½	25¾
4⅝	1½	—h	Nat Dep Sttores	500	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
34¾	17	h	Nat Dept S pf	10	21¾	21½	21¾	22
162½	150	7	Nat Lead pf A	100	160⅛	160⅛	160⅛	..
9⅜	4⅞	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	1200	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	9½
50⅞	40⅜	1¶	Nat Steel	800	50	49¼	49¼	49¾
11⅜	8¼	.60	Nat Tea	600	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝	10¼
12⅜	7½	.80	Natomas Co	1200	11⅞	11½	11⅝	11⅞
53½	43½	1.60	Newberry Co	100	52	52	52	..
8	4⅜	..	Newport Indus	1200	6⅞	6⅜	6½	6¼
28¼	18½	..	NY Air Brake	200	25½	25½	25½	25½
21¾	12¼	..	NY Central	1500	18¼	17¾	17¾	18⅛
25	9⅞	..	NY C & StL pf	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
8½	2⅞	..	NY NH & H	300	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
14⅜	6	..	NY NH @ H pf	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
6	2⅝	..	NY Ont @ W	100	3½	3½	3½	..
16⅛	6⅛	..	NY Shipbldg	200	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9¾
97	79	7	NY Steam 7%	20	94	93	94	94
86	69	6	NY Steam 6%	20	86	85	85½	85
43	30¾	2	Noranda M	1800	37⅛	35¾	35⅞	37⅛
175	158	8¶	Norfolk & West	200	175	175	175	..
18⅜	9	1	North American	600	18⅜	17½	17½	18¼
50	35½	3	North Amer pf	500	49⅞	49½	49⅝	50
4	2	..	No Am Aviation	600	2⅞	2¾	2¾	..
92	57	6	No Am Edison pf	1200	92	90½	90½	88
21⅞	13⅛	..	Northern Pacific	600	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	20½
2¼	1¼	..	Norwalk Tire	100	1½	1½	1½	..
			—O—					
14⅛	9¼	.15b	Ohio Oil	500	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅝
4⅝	7	..	Oliver Farm Eq	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7⅝	4¾	..	Oppenheim Col	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
20⅝	11⅛	.60	Otis Elevator	400	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18½
7¼	4¼	..	Otis Steel	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
104	80	4	Owens Ill Glass	1200	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	..
			—P—					
8	3½	..	Pacific Coast 2pf	10	5½	5½	5½	..
25⅜	13⅛	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	1300	25¾	25¼	25½	25½
35½	19	2.40	Pacific Lighting	500	36⅝	36	36	35⅞
102½	70	6	Pacific Tel&Tel	20	104	102	104	..
9½	7	.40a	Pac W Oil Corp	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
5⅝	3½	..	Packard Motor	1600	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼
1⅜	8	..	Panhandle P & R	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
4⅝	2¼	..	Param P ctfs (h)	2400	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅝
6	2¼	..	Park Utah	300	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4½
1⅝	¾	..	Parmalee Trans	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
1½	½	..	Pathe Exchange	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
15	8¼	..	Patino Mines	500	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14
74¾	64½	3	Penick & Ford	600	80	79½	80	..
4½	2¼	..	Penn Coal&Coke	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
5½	3	..	Penn Dixie Cem	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
39⅝	30	1¶	Peo Drug St	1000	34½	34⅜	34½	..
34⅝	17¾	..	Peoples GasLt&C	1500	34⅞	34	34	34½
25⅜	17¼	1	Pennsylvania RR	3800	23⅞	23½	23½	23¾
110	103⅜	6	Penney (JC) pf	800	103⅝	103½	103½	103½
76½	57¼	2	Penney (JC)	1200	76	75½	76	75½
11⅝	7⅝	..	Petroleum	400	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	10
20⅜	12¾	.25b	Phelps Dodge	1600	17⅜	16¾	16⅞	17¼
53½	35¼	1	Philip Mor	2800	53⅜	51¾	51¾	53⅜
37¾	23	3	Phila Co 6%	100	38	38	38	38
65⅛	38½	6	Phila Co pf n	100	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	63¾
6	3⅞	..	Phila Rap Tr pf h	20	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	..
4⅞	1¾	..	Phila & Reading	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
23	13¾	1	Phillips Pet	1200	22⅝	22	22	22⅛
35	31	1.60	Pillsbury Flour	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	..
10½	7	..	Pitts Coal	100	7½	7½	7½	..
178	172	7	Pitts FtW & Chi pf	20	175	175	175	..
9	5½	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	400	6½	6⅛	6½	6½
35	22⅛	..	Pitts Steel pf	70	25	24¾	25	..
15	10¼	..	Pitts Term pf	20	11	10¼	10¼	..
37½	24½	..	Pitts United pf	30	30¾	30½	30¾	30¼
11⅝	6½	..	Plymouth Oil	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
11½	6⅛	..	Poor & Co B	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
16⅝	4⅜	..	Postal Tel pf	600	5½	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
3⅛	⅝	..	Pressed Stl C (h)	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
17	6½	..	Pr Stl C pf (h)	400	13⅜	13	13	..
50⅞	42⅜	1.50	Procter & Gam	300	50⅞	50⅛	50½	50⅝
120¾	115	5	Procter & G pf	90	119	119	119	118½
39¾	0⅝	.40	Public Service	800	39⅝	38¾	39	39⅞
93	62⅜	5	Pub Serv 5%	1200	94	93¼	94	..
105	73	6	Pub Serv 6%	600	105⅛	104½	104½	..
52⅞	34	3	Pullman	800	41¼	40½	41⅛	40½
66½	66	..	Pure Oil 6% pf	200	66½	66	66	..
10⅛	5⅞	..	Pure Oil	2000	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	9¾
90½	49⅝	..	Pure Oil pf	180	88½	86	86	86
14	8¾	1	Purity Bakeries	600	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅝
			—R—					
6	4	..	Radio Corp Amer	4600	6	5¾	5¾	5⅞
54	35¼	..	Radio pf B	1900	53¾	52¾	52¾	53⅞
2⅝	1¼	..	Radio-K-O (h)	1700	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
10	4½	..	RR2Securities	20	9	8½	8½	..
21	16½	1	Raybestos Man	600	19	18½	19	18¼
43⅛	29⅞	2	Reading	100	36½	36	36½	..
6½	3⅛	..	Real Silk Hosiery	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
11¼	7	..	Remington Rand	2800	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	8½
93	71¾	..	Rem Rand 1pf	200	84	84	84	85
89¾	70	..	Rem Rand 2pf	10	84	84	84	..
4¼	2¼	..	Reo Motors	700	3¼	3	3	3½
15½	9	..	Republic I &S	900	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	13¾
49½	28⅝	..	Repub I&S pf	1400	48¼	47⅝	48¼	47½
24½	17½	1	Reynolds Metal	200	22½	22⅜	22⅜	..
23⅛	12¼	.40	Reyolds Spring	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
52	43½	3	Reynolds Tob B	1900	52	51⅜	51⅜	51⅝
30⅜	21⅞	..	Roan Antlp CM	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	..
			—S—					
46	36¾	3	Safeway Stores	1600	40	39½	39½	39½
112¼	104¾	6	Safeway S 6%	20	112¼	112	112¼	..
114½	110	7	Safeway S 7%	20	114	114	114	..
21¾	10¼	.40	St Joseph Lead	400	18¾	18½	18½	1.8¾
2	¾	..	SL & SF (h)	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
2½	1	..	StL & SF pf (h)	300	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
14	10	..	StL Sou'western	40	12	11½	11½	12½
9¾	6	..	Savage Arms	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
28½	22	..	Schenley Dist	900	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	27
35⅞	20¾	.60¶	Seaboard Oil	400	31	30⅝	31	30½
43⅝	31	.75b	Sears Roebuck	8200	43⅝	42½	43	42½
4	1¾	..	Schulte Ret St	400	2½	2⅜	2½	2¼
52	40	1.25	Sec Nat Inv pf	50	51	51	51	52
20⅛	8	..	Schulte Ret pf	370	13⅞	12¾	13⅞	13
10⅛	7⅜	..	Servel Inc	2100	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9⅞
14⅛	9	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	500	11	10½	10½	11⅜
9⅛	7⅛	.26	Shattuck (FG)	800	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾
11½	5½	..	Shell Union Oil	1100	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10½
97	63⅛	..	Shell Un Oil pf	200	91½	91½	91½	..
19⅜	8⅜	.40	Silver K Coal n	1200	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	14⅜
10¼	6	..	Simmons	700	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝
18¾	13½	.50b	Simms Petroleum	900	15¼	15⅛	15¼	..
11⅜	6½	..	Skelly Oil	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
35¼	24	..	Sloss Shef pf	30	35	35	35	35
20	15¼	..	Snider Packing	900	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	17⅞
15¾	11	.60	Socony Vacuum	2100	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
20⅝	10⅝	1.50	So Calif Edison	1300	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛
19⅞	12¾	..	Southern Pacific	2200	19½	18¾	18¾	19⅛
28⅜	20	2	So P Rico Sugar	300	25½	25½	25½	..
140	122	8	So P R Sug pf	60	147	145	147	146
16½	7⅝	..	Southern Ry	400	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10⅝
33½	25	4	So Ry M&O	100	26	26	26	..
91	59½	2g	Spang Chal pf	10	89½	89½	89½	89½
5¾	3½	..	Sparks Withing	500	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
36¼	32	1.60	Spencer Kellogg	400	35½	35½	35½	..
10⅝	7¼	.25b	Sperry Corp	900	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
12⅜	8½	..	Spicer Mfg	700	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅛
44¾	23¼	3	Spicer pf	330	44¾	44½	44½	44¼
79½	43⅞	..	Spieg May Stern	700	61¾	61	61½	60¼
19⅛	13⅝	1	Stand Brands	2400	16⅛	15⅞	16	16
130	122⅝	7	Stand Brands pf	60	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	123⅝
4¾	1½	..	Stand Gas & El	300	4¼	4	4	4
5⅝	1¾	..	Stand G&E pf	900	5⅛	4⅞	5	4⅞
12¾	4¾	..	Stand G&E 6%	400	12¼	12¼	12¼	11⅝
16	6	..	Stand G&E 7%	900	14¼	14	14	13¾
1½	1	..	Stand Investing	600	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
38⅞	37¾	1	Stand Oil Calif	900	36⅞	36⅛	36⅜	36⅞
27⅛	23	1	Stand Oil Ind	1100	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	25¾
50½	35¾	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	550	49⅛	48⅝	49⅛	48⅞
17	12½	.25b	Starrett Co	2300	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17
67	58⅜	3.80	Sterling Pr	400	63⅜	63½	63⅝	63⅝
10⅛	6⅝	..	Stewart Warner	1500	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅛
6⅜	2½	..	Stone & Webster	1400	6⅜	6	6⅛	6⅜
3	2¼	..	Studebaker (h)	1100	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
21¼	11¼	.50	Superheater	400	20¼	20	20	..
9½	5	..	Superior Steel	100	7	7	7	..
2¾	1¼	..	Symington A (h)	100	2	2	2	..
			—T—					
5⅛	4	..	Tennessee Corp	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
23¾	16½	1	Texas Corp	700	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	21¼
36⅜	28¾	2	Texas Gulf Sul	1300	34⅞	34½	34½	34⅝
25¾	14	..	Texas & Pacific	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
4⅜	3¼	..	Texas & Pac Coal	3100	4⅞	4½	4¾	4⅝
12½	8½	..	Texas & P Land	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
19⅜	13⅛	.50b	Thatcher Mfg	200	18½	18½	18½	18⅜
5½	2½	..	Thermoid	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
85	61⅛	8.75b	The Fair pf	10	85	85	85	..
6⅛	5⅛	.50	Thompson	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
17⅞	13⅝	..	Thompson Prod	500	15¼	15	15	15
12	7⅝	..	Tide Water Asso	1200	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅝
102½	84	6	Tide W Asso pf	100	99	99	99	..
40	26¾	.65	Tide Water Oil	180	40	40	40	..
106⅛	100	5	Tide Wat Oil pf	400	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7¼	4⅜	..	Timken-Detroit	200	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
40⅞	28⅜	1¶	Timken Roller	900	40¼	39⅛	39⅛	40½
7	4⅞	.25	Transamerica	1100	6½	6⅜	6½	6½
10	5⅛	..	Transue & Wil	200	9¼	9	9¼	9
10⅝	7¼	..	Trans & West Air	500	9½	9⅜	9½	..
4¼	1⅞	..	Tri Continental	1200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4
6	3½	..	Truscon Steel	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
5	2½	..	Twin City R T	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
27⅞	18	..	Twin City RT pf	160	22	21	21½	20½
			—U—					
69¼	53¾	2	Underwd El Fish	300	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼
50½	29	2	Union Bag & P	300	30	30	30	..
63¼	44	1.60	Union Carbide	9100	63¼	62¼	62¼	63
20⅛	14¾	1	Union Oil Calif	400	18¼	18	18	18
111½	82½	6	Union Pacific	500	106	105⅝	106	105
88¾	79½	4	Union Pacific pf	200	88	87	88	..
26¼	20⅞	1.20	Union Tank Car	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	24
15⅛	9⅞	..	United Aircraft	400	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	14¼
6⅞	4½	..	United Airlines	600	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
11	7	..	United Am Bosch	100	9	9	9	..
26½	20¼	1.60	United Biscuit	700	25	24¾	25	25
60¾	46	2.40	United Carbon	600	60¼	59½	59½	59½
4¼	1½	..	United Corp	12700	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	4
39½	20¾	3	United Corp pf	11000	39½	38⅜	38¾	38¼
13¼	8¾	..	United Drug	600	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
7½	3⅜	..	United El Coal	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
92¾	71⅝	3	United Fruit	1200	89¼	88⅜	89	..
15	9¼	1	United Gas Im	16100	15¼	14¾	14¾	15
3¼	2⅛	..	United Pp Bd (h)	300	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
5⅞	1¼	..	United Piece Dye	900	2	1⅞	2	1⅝
33½	10	..	United P Dye pf	70	13	13	13	..
2⅝	⅝	..	US Distributing	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
11	6	..	US Distrib pf	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
9	4½	..	US & For Sec	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
17¾	11	1	US Freight	200	17	16¾	16¾	17
59½	40½	1	US Gypsum	400	59½	59¼	59¼	59
46¼	35½	2	US Indus Alco	1000	43¾	42½	42½	43
8⅝	3⅛	..	US Leather	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
14¾	7½	..	US Leather A	800	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
22	14¾	.50	US Pipe & Fdry	600	19½	19	19⅛	19½
7	3	..	US Realty	500	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
17¼	9⅛	..	US Rubber	400	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	13
32⅜	24½	..	US Rubber 1pf	900	32⅜	32	32	32⅛
124½	95	4b	US Smelt R&M	1200	110	108½	108½	110
73¼	62⅞	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	70½	70½	70½	..
94	73⅝	2	US Steel pf	900	88⅜	88	88	88⅛
40⅛	27½	..	US Steel	7900	34¼	33⅝	33⅞	34⅛
19⅜	12	..	Univ P&R pf	140	14⅛	14	14	14⅛
2⅛	1¼	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	400	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
7½	3½	..	United Stores A	700	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
65¾	51	2	Univ Leaf Tob	200	65¾	65⅛	65⅛	65½
3⅜	1	..	Utilities P&Lt A	1400	3⅛	2¾	2⅞	3¼
			—V—					
1⅛	½	..	Vadsco Sales	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
21¾	11¼	..	Vanadium	300	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	13¾
105	91	7	Van Raalte pf	20	103	103	103	..
4⅜	2½	..	Va-Caro Chem	200	3	3	3	..
27¼	17½	..	Va-C Chem 6%	700	21¾	20½	21½	20¼
101	82½	6	Va El & Pow pf	10	101	101	101	101
38⅛	34	2¶	Vick Chen	400	38⅛	38	38⅛	37
			—W—					
3⅞	1¼	..	Walworth	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
31	26¼	1.20	Walgreen	400	27¾	27⅜	27½	27⅞
120	114	6½	Walgreen pf	10	117½	117½	117½	..
4⅜	2¼	..	Warner Bros A	4300	4⅜	4	4⅛	4⅜
28¼	14½	..	Warner Bros pf	10	24¾	24¾	24¾	26
1⅜	⅝	..	Warner Quinlan	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
6⅛	2½	..	Warren Bros	500	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
39	30½	.50¶	Wesson Oil	2000	37½	36¾	36¾	36⅞
80	72	4	Wesson Oil pf	300	80	80	80	79½
69	34	7	W Penn El A	240	69	66	67½	66
68¾	36	6	W Penn El pf	460	68¾	66	68¾	66
76	39⅞	7	W Penn El 7%	220	76	74⅞	75½	73½
113⅝	95	6	W Penn Pw 6%	10	66½	66½	66½	..
118½	104½	7	D Penn Pw 7%	10	117½	117½	117½	..
7⅞	2⅜	..	Westn Pac pf	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	2⅝
35⅝	20⅝	..	Westn Union	2200	35⅝	34¾	35	35⅛
27	18	.50	Westing Air Br	2300	24⅜	23¾	24¼	23½
53⅝	32⅝	..	Westing Elec	9700	53⅜	52⅝	53⅛	52⅞
14	10	..	Weston El Instru	100	12	12	12	..
23½	16¾	.40	Westvaco Chlor	200	21½	21¼	21¼	21½
20¼	14¼	..	Wheeling Steel	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17
70⅛	46½	.50	Wheeling Stl pf	100	64	64	64	64½
18⅝	6⅞	..	White Motor	600	11½	11	11	11¼
24½	13½	1.40	White Rock	200	17¼	17	17	..
9½	6	..	White Sew M pf	100	9	9	9	..
7	3⅞	.12½b	Wilson & Co	1100	5⅝	5⅜	5½	5⅝
75	58	6	Wilson & Co pf	800	69¼	68½	69	69
65¼	51	2.40	Woolworth	700	64¼	63¾	63¾	64⅛
21½	11¾	..	Worthgton Pump	200	17	16½	16½	17
44⅞	25½	..	Wor Pump A pf	20	40	40	40	..
33½	20	..	Wor Pump B pf	100	32	32	32	..
82¾	73¾	3¶	Wrigley	400	82	81	82	81
4¼	2⅝	..	Yellow Truck	900	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
42	31½	..	Yellow Truck pf	30	39	39	39	40
29	18	1	Young Sp & W	1300	29	27⅞	27⅞	29
21⅞	13	..	Youngstown	800	17¾	17½	17½	17½
4⅞	2⅝	..	Zonite Prod.	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. J Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

Week's Sales of U.S. Bonds

(Transactions for the Week Ended June 22)

Changes in 32ds of 1 Per Cent

Range 1935 High	Range 1935 Low	Sales in 1000s	Bond	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
			Liberty Bonds				
104.16	101.27	76½	4th 4¼s, '33-38	102.00	101.27	101.27	—.3
104.5	101.27	1	4th 4¼s, reg	101.27	101.27	101.27	—.2
			Treasury Bonds				
116.28	113.6	26	4¼s, 1947-52	116.28	116.24	116.24	+.2
111.28	108.24	428	4s, 1944-54	111.28	111.22	111.27	+.1
110.11	107.00	107	3¾s, 1946-56	110.11	110.5	110.8	+.2
107.19	103.28	18	3⅜s, 1943-47	107.19	107.18	107.19	+.2
108.18	104.15	31	3⅜s, 1940-43	108.18	108.15	108.18	+.3
108.20	104.14	9	3⅜s, 1941-43	108.20	108.13	108.20	+.4
108.13	107.7	10	3⅜s, '41-43, reg	108.13	108.13	108.13	+.16
106.15	102.24	4220 4-5	3¼s, 1944-46	106.13	106.7	106.13	+.3
106.7	103.19	1	3¼s, '44-46, reg	106.4	106.4	106.4	—.3
108.20	104.18	245	3¼s, 1941	108.20	108.16	108.18	+.2
106.20	102.28	1046	4¼s-3¼s, '43-45	106.20	106.14	106.20	+.2
105.8	101.15	1652	3⅛s, 1949-52	104.28	104.20	104.24	—.2
105.11	101.26	1181	3⅛s, 1946-49	105.1	104.25	104.30	—.2
104.10	100.20	1125 1-5	3s, 1951-55	103.28	103.19	103.22	—.3
104.10	100.20	1139	3s, 1946-48	103.29	103.15	†103.24	—.2
103.13	103.13	1	3s, '46-48, reg	103.13	103.13	103.13	..
101.25	100.15	2329 1-10	2⅞s, 1955-60	101.19	101.12	†101.17	+.1
			Federal Farm Mortgage Bonds				
104.00	101.14	113	3¼s, 1964	103.27	103.23	103.23	—.4
102.12	99.16	480	3s, 1949	102.9	102.4	102.9	+.4
102.5	99.20	5	3s, 1949, reg	102.5	102.5	102.5	+.19
102.15	100.20	358 7-10	3s, 1947	102.14	102.8	102.11	..
101.5	100.24	101 4-5	2¾s, 1947	101.5	101.3	101.4	..
			Home Owners Loan Bonds				
101.16	100.1	30½	4s, 1951	105.5	100.1	100.1	—.2
100.26	100.00	1	4s, 1951, reg	100.00	100.00	100.00	—.26
102.14	99.18	680 2-5	3s, 1952	102.7	102.00	102.3	—.1
100.23	96.20	501 4-5	2¾s, 1949	100.23	100.16	100.21	+.2

Total sales $15,927,800

Dividend Declarations

Regular

Company	Rate		Payable	Stock of record
Carnation Co	50c	S	July 1	June 20
do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	....
Hollinger C G M	5c	—	July 15	June 28
do extra	5c	—	July 15	June 28
Public Service of No. Ill. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Superv'd S Inc.	1 1-5c	Q	July 15	June 29
Sou N E Tel	$1.50	—	July 15	June 25

Atlantic Coast Line R. R.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad reports current assets as of April 30 to total $17,217,000, including $9,553,000 cash, contrasted with current liabilities of $12,334,000.

Pennsylvania R. R Assets

Pennsylvania Railroad reports current assets as of April 30 of $98,527,000, including $19,335,000 cash, demand loans and deposits, contrasted with current liabilities of $59,928,000.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	10.15	10.42	10.15	11.40
September	10.65	10.74	10.65	10.72
December	10.91	11.00	10.91	11.00

Paper Business Strong

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—In many divisions of the paper trade, says Dun & Bradstreet, "the gains recorded earlier in the year are being narrowed. The survey adds that there are innumerable indications, however, that basically conditions in the industry are strengthening with the price structure firm, new uses being devised constantly for its products, and better grades coming more into prominence, in keeping with the country's rising purchasing power."

Eastern Gas & Fuel

Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates reports for the 12 months ended May 31, total income of $11,527,837 available for depreciation and depletion reserves, interest, federal taxes, and dividends. After all charges the net income (exclusive of all intercompany profits) amounted to $3,422,375. After provision of $1,106,754 for 4½ per cent prior preference dividends and $1,971,168 for 6 per cent preferred dividends, the surplus was $344,453.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Wool top futures closed firm, unchanged to 13 higher.

	High	Low	Last
December	84.3	84.3	84.6B
January	84.6	84.6	85.0N

B—Bid.
N—Nominal.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	11.50	11.58	11.49	11.53	—.06
October	11.27	11.27	11.18	11.22	—.07
December	11.29	11.29	11.20	11.25	—.06
January	11.32	11.28	11.20	11.25	—.07
March	11.38	11.34	11.25	11.28	—.10

Spots 11.90, off 5 points. Tone at close, steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	11.47	11.50	11.41	11.45	—.05
October	11.22	11.22	11.15	11.20	—.04
December	11.18	11.24	11.14	11.17	—.10
January	11.20	11.28	11.20	11.25	—.04
March	11.26	11.30	11.25	11.29	—.06

Tone at close firm.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	6.35	6.35	6.29	6.30	—.03
October	6.05	6.05	5.99	6.01	—.02
January	5.96	5.96	5.90	5.92	—.02
March	5.95	5.95	5.89	5.91	—.02
May	5.94	5.94	5.88	5.90	—.01

Tone at close steady.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
July	.79½	.80	.79⅛	.79⅝	— ⅜
September	.80	.80½	.79½	.80¼	— ⅛
December	.82¼	.82⅞	.81⅞	.82⅝	— ⅜
Corn					
July	.80¾	.81⅞	.80¾	.81½	+.01⅛
September	.74⅞	.75¾	.74⅝	.75¾	+.01
December	.62¾	.64⅛	.62⅝	.64	+ ½
Oats					
July	.35¾	.35½	.35	.35¾	..
September	.32⅝	.33	.32½	.32¾	+ ⅛
December	.33⅞	.34⅜	.33⅞	.34⅜	+ ⅜
Rye					
July	.45½	.46¼	.45	.46	..
September	.46½	.47¼	.46¼	.46—	..
December	.49⅝	.50½	.49⅝	.50⅛	..
Barley					
July	.49	.49	.49	.49	..
September	.46	.46	.46	.46	..

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.82⅛	.81⅞	.81⅞	..
September	.83	.82⅝	.82⅝	..

City of Yonkers, N. Y., Finances

YONKERS, N. Y., June 24—Preparatory to the sale of $620,000 bonds on June 25 by the City of Yonkers, Mayor Joseph F. Loehr has made public figures for 1934, the first to give effect to the city's recently adopted financial plan. Actual cash receipts for the year were $18,209,175, exceeding by $3,122,176 the payments for 1934 operating expenses, debt service and nonbudget items amounting to $15,086,999.

Cotton Prices Easy

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP) — Early declines in response to favorable weather news from the South were followed by partial recovery in cotton today on covering promoted by the continued firmness of the near position. The mid-afternoon market was quiet and steady at net declines of about 4 to 6 points.

Decided Business Upswing Likely Next Few Months

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—If business follows the same pattern of intermediate cycles that it has pursued since the spring of 1933, Wall Street analysts say the next few months should see a pronounced upswing.

Since the banking holiday in March, 1933, there apparently have been three small cycles or waves of business activity, each of about nine months' duration.

It appears then, that business activity is now around the bottom of the trough between the third wave, and a fourth or oncoming wave.

Measuring these cycles by the monthly index of industrial production compiled by Standard Statistics Co., and based on 1926 as 100, the first nine-month cycle started from a level of 55 in March, 1933. It reached its crest in July at 88.4, and subsided through November.

The second wave started in December, 1933, from a trough at 67.1 or substantially above the previous bottom. It worked up to 79.5 in May, 1934, failing to get as high as the previous crest, then slid down through August.

The trough from which the third wave started was 63.2, in September, somewhat below the previous one, but still well above the 55 level from which the first wave started. The upward sweep carried into last March, when a crest of 84.3 was reached, which again failed to top the crest of that first steep wave.

Just where the third wave ends is yet to be determined decisively. If the nine-month pattern is to be followed precisely, the low point should be this month. Standard Statistics Company's preliminary estimate of its index for this month is 74.2, well above the bottoms of previous troughs.

Some analysts think this intermediate bottom may be reached in July, owing to the disturbance of the dropping of NRA codes, which would make the third wave a 10-month cycle. But most of them look for substantially higher levels by autumn.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	¼%	½%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	¾%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	72c	70¼c	32¼c
Time loans—			
60-90 days	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1
4-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days	¼	3/16@ ⅜	3/16@ ½
4 months	⅜	5/16@ ½	7/16@ ¾
5-6 months	⅜	¼@ ⅜	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	5/16	5/16@ ⅜	7/16@ ½
3 mos bills	5/16@ ⅜	5/16@ ⅜	½
Bar silver	31½d	32½d	16½d
Bar gold	140s 11½d	141s 1d	145s 6d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1¾@2	2 @2½	1⅞@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Bucharest	4½%
Berne	2½	Budapest	4½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3½
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	2½
Cleveland	2	Helsingfors	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	2
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Madrid	6
New York	1½	Oslo	3½
Philadelphia	2	Paris	5
Richmond	2	Prague	3½
San Francisco	2	Riga	5½
St. Louis	2	Rome	3½
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Amsterdam	4½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Warsaw	5
Brussels	2½	Vienna	4

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.94	$4.94	$4.2397
Cables	4.94¼	4.94⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0662¼	.0661¾	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1694	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3273	.3274	.3267
Italy—lira	.0825½	.0826	.0891
Germany—mark	.4036	.4037	.4033
Holland—florin	.6808	.6807	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2548	.2482	.4537
Norway—krone	.2483	.2482	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2206	.2206	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1372	.1372	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0095	.0094⅝	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1895	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0418½	.0418½	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0218½	.0218½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2975	.2975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0449½	.0449½	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0102	.0102	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3291	.3293	.07187
Brazil—milreis	.0835	.0861	.2025
Chile—peso	.0500	.0519	.2060
Peru—sol	.2376	.2375	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8116	.8103	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2907	.2906	.8440
India—rupee	.3731	.3729	.6180
Java—florin	.6846	.6840	.6806
Shanghai—dol	.4031	.4062½	*
Hong Kong—dol	.5718	.5750	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5782	.5784	.9631
Phil Islnds—peso	.4963	.4963	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9997¼	1.0006¼	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.3790	.2790	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	June 22	June 21	June 20	June 19	June 18
High	100.2	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.4
Low	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.3	100.3
Last	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.4	100.3

Range since legal devaluation:
High—107.6, Feb. 5, 1934; Low—99.04, Apr. 21, 1934

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.18 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on June 21 was: Receipts, $17,893,338; expenditures, $28,615,249; balance, $1,951,107,834; customs receipts for the month, $20,159,988. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,743,587,243; expenditures, $7,148,247,311 (including 3,500,690,053 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $3,404,660,068; gross debt, $28,646,898,606, a decrease of $10,400,463 under the previous day; gold assets, $9,100,285,436.

Armour & Co. Preferred Stock

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has received notice from Armour & Co. that the time for exchanging its 7 per cent preferred stock for 6 per cent preferred under recapitalization plans has been extended to Sept. 10 from June 10.

Business and Industry

Reserve Board Member Urges Centralized Credit Control

Commerce and Finance

Ending of Codes Appears Without Effect on Trade

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—The Commerce Department said "there was no indication that the NRA situation was exerting any pronounced effect on trade one way or the other."

In the face of code abandonment, it reported "widespread gains" in retail trade in its weekly survey of 33 cities. The same survey, however, noted a breakdown in code wages and hours in many sections.

"The trends in wholesale trade," the survey said, "were of no special significance, with gains and losses being about equally balanced throughout the country. . . .

Peak in Los Angeles

"New York gave evidence of a larger volume in substantially all lines, although actual increases were not large. Department store sales in Philadelphia showed some improvement over the previous week, but the volume was 7 per cent below that of last year.

"In Los Angeles, the weekly business index reached its highest point since 1933, while retail trade in St. Louis, retarded by cool and wet weather, registered a gain of 7 per cent over the previous week.

"Chicago's retail trade continued to be adversely affected by unfavorable weather with particular reference to seasonal apparel lines."

In discussing the NRA situation, the department said:

"Memphis reported wage cuts and increased working hours over a wide front. In New Orleans, it was stated that departure from NRA codes resulted in increased demands on relief agencies.

Trade Highlights

"Denver reported that NRA standards of wages were being maintained in that city, but that a decided breakdown had begun in Colorado Springs and small rural towns of northern Colorado. In Jacksonville, larger firms were said to be continuing NRA provisions, but among the smaller concerns there was a growing tendency to revert to old wage and hour scales."

Here are highlights from some of the reporting cities for the week ending Wednesday:

Boston — Department store sales exceed same week last year; cotton goods market quiet; Government contracts expected to support present mill activity.

New York—Despite bad weather, retail sales above last year; wholesale market inclined to lag; buyers generally holding off for possible lower prices.

Buffalo — Wholesale and retail sales both in upward trend.

Rochester, N. Y.—Retail trade up, with suumer apparel gaining most.

May Advertising In Newspapers Up 2.6 P. C. Over 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 24—May newspaper advertising volume held the gains established in May, 1934, and added 2.6 per cent to that total, according to Advertising Age, which analyzed figures from 81 cities.

The total lineage in those cities in May, 1934, was 164,043,000, while in May, 1935, advertising aggregated 168,257,000 lines.

Retail and classified advertising made the best showing last month, general and automotive declining somewhat from the high marks of last year. Financial advertising also showed a small loss as compared with May, 1934.

The total retail lineage was 94,004,000, a gain of 4 per cent, compared with May, 1934, when the total was 90,371,000 lines. Classified had the largest gain of any classification, with an increase of 12.8 per cent to 26,012,000 lines. This is regarded as especially significant.

General advertising amounted to 30,191,000 lines, a drop of 1,899,000 from May, 1934, or 5.9 per cent. Automotive advertising which has failed to hold the pace set in 1934, registered 12,788,000 lines, compared with 13,503,000 lines in May, 1934. The decrease was 5.3 per cent.

Magazine advertising for June registered an increase of 2.2 per cent, compared with June, 1934, Advertising Age reports. The total for the current month, based on the measurements of 97 magazines, is 1,341,000 lines, compared with 1,312,000 lines for the corresponding month of last year.

Over 3800 Model Homes Now Under Construction in U. S. and Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—A total of 3804 model homes are in the process of construction throughout the United States and in the Hawaiian Islands at a conservatively estimated cost of $23,000,000, it is announced by the Federal Housing Administration.

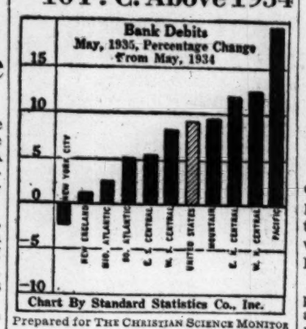
This building program was begun simultaneously on National Better Housing Day, June 15. The figure is the approximate final total of homes started last Saturday.

In final tabulations, New York State led the nation in the number of model homes started June 15 with 557; Pennsylvania, second, 506; Michigan, third, 308; Illinois rose from fifth to fourth place, with 264; California, fifth, 251; New Jersey, sixth, 201.

The model home program was instituted to stimulate general interest in the possibilities for new building and home improvement under the terms of the National Housing Act and received widespread response according to the Federal Housing Administration. The original quota, set at 1000 homes, was more than tripled. In many states, juries of award are being organized to decide winning model homes in various localities.

Model homes begun Saturday, June 15, were financed by private capital from industrial houses, radio stations, newspapers, civic groups, manufacturers, building materials dealers and the like. The majority of homes when completed, will be eligible for financing under the mutual mortgage insurance plan of the National Housing Act. Upon completion, each model home will be placed on exhibition for a stipulated period and then sold.

Bank Debits in U. S. 10 P. C. Above 1934



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BANK debits for the entire United States in May were nearly 10 per cent above the figures of a year before.

As will be noted on the chart, the New York City district was the only one in which there is an unfavorable comparison with May, 1934.

Highway From U. S. To Mexico City Is Seen Aiding Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—Vast trade opportunities for American concerns will be presented by the opening of the highway from the United States to Mexico City in the near future, in the opinion of George F. Bauer, manager of the export department of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, who has just returned from a visit to Mexico during which he made an automobile trip over most of the new highway.

The road—a 750-mile link in the Pan American Highway which will ultimately extend from the United States to the Panama Canal—is being rushed to completion by an army of 10,000 Mexican workers. This first section of the highway runs from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, where it connects with highways leading to all parts of the United States.

Mr. Bauer believes that good roads in Mexico will bring a rapid rise in the standards of living of that country. This would mean an "increase in all kinds of business activities in which Mexicans engage and also the opening of great and rich markets for practically all kinds of American products," he says.

As an example of the market Mexico affords American business, Mr. Bauer observes that Mexico with its population of 16,552,722 persons today has only about one motor vehicle for every 200 inhabitants, compared with one for every five persons in this country and a ratio of 10 to 1 motor vehicles in Canada.

The scenic marvels to be viewed while traveling along the highway are expected to attract numbers of American tourists.

Chicago Business Noticeably Better, Observe Traders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 24—Trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce have seen evidence of a pick-up during the last week in Chicago retail and wholesale circles.

Good weather brought more buyers into department and other retail stores, with the clothing business reaping the biggest harvest. There was also a better trend in other warm weather lines, with the automobile trade getting its proportionate share of the improvement.

In the wholesale market a better tone was evident. One of the most significant signs was the increased interest among buyers representing stores in Chicago's own immediate trade zone. The indifferent attitude that had characterized preceding weeks was marked by its absence. The general feeling appears to be that a good month is ahead.

In the local industrial field, there was no marked change, although there is an expectancy that a new upward movement will start after the adjournment of Congress and the state legislature.

Railroads serving Chicago continue to report fair traffic in both freight and passenger departments. In like fashion, the public utilities are with a few exceptions maintaining their gains over 1934.

Paterson Tax Receipts Running Ahead of 1934

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PATERSON, N. J., June 24—The City of Paterson received $2,151,781 in taxes during the first five months of 1935. This was an increase of $218,861 over the amount received in the corresponding period last year according to H. H. Schoonmaker, chairman of the Board of Finance.

Cash receipts so far are at the rate of slightly more than 31 per cent of the 1935 levy, which means that collections are running 5 per cent ahead of last year. Only 26 per cent of the 1934 levy had been realized at the end of May, 1934.

The drive to collect delinquent taxes is continuing, in accordance with the operation of the city on a cash basis. Of the 1934 levy, 72 per cent has been collected and 87 per cent collected of the 1933 levy.

Steel Rate Drop Mild as Compared With Other Years

By H. A. Knight
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—The steel operating rate of last week was 38.3 per cent, marking a recession for the week of seven tenths of a point which is the average decline for the last several weeks.

The sagging of the pace as the low point of the year around July Fourth approaches is very mild by comparison with many years at this time. Leaders of the industry are optimistic concerning prospects for the future.

Some predict that the usual summer slump will be at least partially offset by the fact that automobile makers will probably start production of their new models three months earlier than last year, while government work will also reinforce the demand for steel.

Just now miscellaneous sources furnish the backbone of steel business. Only an occasional spectacular tonnage is coming out, such as an order for 40,000 tons of steel sheets placed during the week by a maker of automobile frames.

Railroads Buying More

Railroads are buying steel more actively. Several inquiries for steel rails have appeared, partly because it is expected that rail prices will be advanced in the fall and partly to replace trackage which had been swept away by floods in the West.

The price of steel rails has been $36.375 a ton since November, 1933, at which time the price was reduced from $40 a ton when President Roosevelt urged a low price so that the carriers could afford to make purchases. The price of rails is the lowest since 1916, and the steel makers feel that they are entitled to higher prices, especially in view of the low volume of business in recent months.

For the first time this year shipments of tin plate are exceeding production, both because of an increase in shipments and a decline in production. Warehouses at the plants of the tin-plate makers were filled with tin plate in stock, but during the last 10 days it has been moving freely to the plants of the canmakers. Tin-plate production is now at 65 to 70 per cent of capacity, compared with 90 per cent at the peak for this year to date.

Canners are predicting record crops of the major vegetables designed for canning. The cold spring has been favorable to the pea crops. There will be record packs of corn, tomatoes and beans, it is believed, because of the small quantities of canned goods held over from other seasons, because of higher prices for canned goods and because canned goods are becoming more popular.

The pack of Alaskan salmon, however, will probably be comparatively light, and no record pack of California fruits is expected.

Scrap Market Firm

The iron and steel scrap markets appear to have a firmer tone which is another indication of the optimism which underlies the steel industry.

Scrap dealers are not inclined to press their scrap on the market, feeling that by waiting another few months they will be obtaining higher prices. Just now Japan is not purchasing much American scrap, but fair-sized shipments are going to England and Italy.

The pig iron markets are quiet. In the Pittsburgh district, however, two large lots of iron were purchased, probably for the first time this year. The Standard Sanitary & Manufacturing Company, which opened two plants after an idleness of three years, has bought 1500 tons of Alabama iron, while a maker of pipe in that area has also purchased a round tonnage.

The pig iron industry is by no means disturbed over the illegal standing of the steel code and apparently feels it is destined to prosper without the code. In fact there is some talk of raising pig iron prices particularly in the Middle West.

In the East the competition with imported iron tends to hold prices in check.

Canada's Tourist Traffic Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 24—One of Canada's greatest revenue producers, is picking up, although still $100,000,000 or so below the banner years.

Last year it was estimated at $130,000,000 as compared with $117,000,000 in 1933. The United States continues to be the best customer in "buying" Canadian scenery, representing last year $120,500,000 of the total income from this source. Canadian tourists in foreign countries are estimated to have spent $61,000,000, over two thirds of this in the United States.

The ports of Windsor, Fort Erie and Niagara have made preparations for a big increase of traffic this year as compared with last, when 914,407 United States automobiles entered and 35,175 Canadian automobiles went out.

Phoenix, Ariz., Insurance Rates Reduced 5 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 24—Property owners of Phoenix are saved $60,000 a year through a 5 per cent reduction in insurance rates granted by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. This is in recognition of a greatly improved fire department, which recently completed an intensive course of training under Tom Baird, former chief at Fresno, Calif.

Last July the Underwriters became dissatisfied with the Phoenix department and advanced rates 25 per cent. The alarm system was improved, Baird was employed, and the advance was rescinded in September. Now it is claimed that in recent months losses have been 81.48 per cent less than for the like period a year before.

Miller Advocates Independent F. R. Board With More Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—A plea for increased centralization of banking control, but not precisely along the lines of the Eccles Bill, was advanced over the weekend by the Federal Reserve Board's dean, Dr. Adolph C. Miller, who has been a member since its creation.

Dr. Miller also took the occasion to explain and defend the board's "cheap money" policy during the boom rush in 1927 and 1928, together with its subsequent policies at critical moments in 1929. His thesis, in a word, is that responsibility for admittedly faulty policy was divided between the board and the banks, with the board powerless to take adequate action.

Open Market Operations

In any event, Dr. Miller strongly states the need for central bank control in the United States, and urges the extension of authority to make open market operations—a banking function which directly controls the flow of credit in the nation, and theoretically restrains booms or cushions recessions.

Dr. Miller would first leave undisturbed the present authority of the open market committee representing the 12 reserve banks, which can initiate the purchase or sale of Government securities with the approval of the board, and hence influence the flow and cost of credit.

He would then add to the law authority for the board itself to initiate open market operations if the bank committee fails to do so, and would require one more than a majority—at least six out of the present board of eight—before operations could be undertaken.

He would also strengthen the independence of the board, changing its name to the "Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System," having the members appointed for longer terms and removable only by impeachment, establishing pensions for retirement, and instead of having the President elect the head, have him elected by the board from their number.

"If this were done," Dr. Miller continued, "I doubt that there is any place on body where the all-important open market authority and responsibility of the Federal Reserve System could be lodged with a surer prospect of competent exercise than with the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, but I would not look with favor upon the concentration of this great power in the hands of the Federal Reserve Board unless and until the board is given a position of inassailable independence."

His defense of 1927-29 policy turns on the contention that under existing law, the board was unable to initiate policy to control credit, and he lays blame upon the disastrous easy-money policy of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. He does not excuse the board, stating that it "was first too quick to fall in with a daring and dangerous proposal and later too slow to assume leadership which was needed and was lacking at a most critical time." Had the board possessed full responsibility, he believes it would not have adopted the easing program of 1927 so rapidly, and would have earlier sought to check credit in 1928.

Says Delay Helps Radicals

Dr. Miller's compromise proposals come at the opening of an intensive fight in Congress to push the Eccles bill to enactment, after its nearly six-month sojourn in Senator Carter Glass' sub-committee. Individual bankers, many of whom oppose the grant of further political control over the Federal Reserve Board, are making their fight not against the bill as a whole, but on separate sections. The American Liberty League today issues an attack, but instead of urging complete rejection, asks that the controversial Title I be held up for further study.

Other opponents believe that to hold up the bill altogether would play into the hands of more extreme advocates of political control of banking—as the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Senators Huey P. Long or Elmer Thomas—who in the ensuing months would whip up popular support for drastic change.

Under the circumstances, therefore, enactment of the whole measure is still possible, but the non-controversial sections are virtually certain of getting into law.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The most reassuring development of the last week, in the Wall Street mind, was not the fact that the stock market had its anticipated reaction and then proceeded to surge on to new high levels. That, in itself, was a source of satisfaction in view of the sluggishness of business. But Wall Street's real pleasure lay in the fact that it feels itself gradually coming free of the Washington influence. News from the Capitol seems likely to be less and less a preponderant market factor.

Last week's developments, taken by themselves, would hardly illustrate this theory. The most conspicuous market factor of the week was the President's tax message, which threatened heavier imposts on corporate net incomes and so touched off a sharp reaction. The subsequent even sharper rally was interpreted by many traders as inspired by a feeling that the tax message was no more than a political gesture.

New Deal Influence Wanes

On the other hand, the Street is resigned to the delay in Congressional action, and to the long and threatening list of "must" bills. The tension and the fervid hopes for quick adjournment which usually appear in the Street toward the end of a Congressional session are not so noticeable this year as last.

A part of this feeling is due of course to the fact that Congress this year has passed far fewer bills distasteful to Wall Street than a year ago. Its failure to pass even a handful of the bills originally expected of it by the Administration has soothed Wall Street. But to a much larger extent this hardening of New York's nerves has been due to the Supreme Court NRA decision and the consequent feeling that the New Deal is no longer triumphant but on the defensive. The anticipated political reaction is stimulating to a community as reactionary Wall Street.

Such an explanation of the bull market which has now been in progress for more than three months seems almost a necessary one, since the other two possible explanations —better business, and "inflation"— are little used as bullish arguments. To the downtown New York eye American business outside of the automobile industry has been barely holding its own this spring, and the best that can be said of the last month's business is that it has not sagged under the impact of the NRA decision as it might have done. And "inflation" talk is conspicuous by its absence.

The FDIC Dispute

The banks here are getting more and more irate over the banking bill snarl. Because it may not go through before the 1st of July, and because Congress may not pass a resolution to bridge the emergency, the law may require them to make subscriptions to the FDIC, which will total about $80,000,000 and to become liable to unlimited later assessments, all in return for insurance which they feel they do not need. The change in the law, which would reduce this expense to less than $10,000,000, is contained in Title I of the present banking bill, and could go through Congress by itself without trouble. But it is tied in with the controversial Title II.

The Street was more interested than moved to action by the surprising announcement of American Treasury help to the Banque of France during the recent run on the franc. Such announcements are not usually made until long after the event, part of the value of such help lying in the air of mystery which silence creates. The announcement was taken to indicate French confidence that the crisis is over.

Wall Street would be much interested to know just why Secretary Morgenthau undertook to help save the franc. In addition to those who think it would be well to stabilize the dollar, franc and pound as soon as possible and at the present levels, there is a school of financial opinion here which considers that no stabilization can stand until the franc is devalued. A third school considers stabilization as merely a shibboleth of international bankers and cynically regards it as just another category of economic "planning" by confirmed opportunists.

Government Financing

The outstanding development in the bond market was the sale of the Federal Land Bank issue of $239,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds. $210,000,000 of the called bonds were offered for exchange, leaving only $29,000,000 to be distributed among subscribers who offered to take some $950,000,000 of the bonds if they could get them. The subscription books were open for only a few minutes. There were few municipal and no corporate offerings last week but large offerings are expected this week, and one of the chief subjects of rumor in the Street today is that of coming bond offerings. The investment bankers are looking forward to a busy summer, with bond calls continuing at a high rate and new money borrowings expected.

The Treasury continued its development of new financing methods, with the private sale of $80,000,000 Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds. Such offerings have heretofore been made publicly, like regular Treasury offerings, and there were even some dealers who were under the impression that private offerings could not legally be made. Meantime the Treasury made another auction offering of $100,000,000. The Government bond market sold off again, on the announcement, as it did before the previous offering. Neither dealers nor banks like this kind of offering. The banks do not mind picking up a profit such as buyers of the last lot made but they fear that such offerings may be made in larger quantities in the future, and their portfolios are not so easily adjusted to this method of Treasury financing as to the regular quarterdate offerings.

The Treasury will apparently close the year with a deficit of about $3,500,000,000, in contrast to the official predictions of a deficit close to $5,000,000,000.

U. S. Sugar Distribution Up 10 P. C. in 5 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24 — During the first five months of 1935 the distribution of sugar in the United States totaled 2,474,301 long tons, raw sugar value, as compared with 2,245,981 tons in the like period of last year, according to Lamborn & Co. This is an increase of 228,320 tons, equivalent to 10.2 per cent.

Cane sugar distribution totaled 1,881,407 tons, as against 1,582,842 tons during the corresponding period last year, an increase of 298,565 tons, or 18.9 per cent. Beet sugar distribution amounted to 592,894 tons, a decrease of 70,245 tons, or 10.6 per cent when compared with the same period for 1934.

Bulgaria Urged To Put Financial System in Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — Of all the countries which come under the survey of the Finance Committee of the League of Nations, Bulgaria is criticized most severely. Its whole system is made the occasion, for example, of a lecture on good and bad national bookkeeping.

In the case of Bulgaria, it is pointed out, the budget is unnecessarily complicated, and is obscure. As matters stand, it is bluntly said, neither the committee nor the Bulgarian Government itself is able to obtain from the current published figures any complete picture of the true financial position.

Thereupon the committee declares that "the primary function of a budget system should be to give in a simple and comprehensive form an accurate view of the total expenditures of the State and of the consequent fiscal burden. The present budget system in Bulgaria is far from fulfilling this requirement, and in the opinion of the committee is in urgent need of radical recasting."

"The committee has often drawn attention to this need. While from time to time minor improvements have been effected, a far stronger tendency has led in the opposite direction, and the position now is even more confused than it was originally in 1928."

"The Committee therefore most strongly urges the Bulgarian Government to undertake at once a complete recasting of the financial system in the direction of unity and simplicity."

It is again suggested that the Government should appoint a permanent head of the Treasury under a suitable title and of a suitable status, who would be particularly concerned with this administrative reform. Certain public departments, too large and complex for the country's resources, should be cut down it is urged.

Further the Committee, not for the first time, describes as "dangerous tendencies" certain features of the economic policy of Bulgaria. It refers again to the drawbacks of a regulation of production, trade and prices which has today become more far-reaching and more complicated. The price-fixing policy has often taken the form in practice of the granting of a series of privileges to categories of the population at the community's expense.

To achieve the aims not based on purely economic considerations, certain monopolies to be managed by the state or by bodies under its control have been set up or at least contemplated. The Government would thus assume the risks and losses involved by holding stocks which are, in addition, liable to depreciation; it would in any case find itself under the obligation of providing working capital and financing these undertakings at a time when it is only able to procure the necessary resources for its essential task with the greatest difficulty.

"If to this be added the extreme complication of the system in force for the control of foreign currency and foreign trade (bounties, surtaxes, licenses), some idea may be formed of the obstacles of every kind which are progressively stifling the economic activity of the country."

These strictures are somewhat softened by an assurance that the Committee does not insist particularly on individual measures. Some of the monopolies are capable of giving good results. But the State's intervention has "certain limits beyond which private initiative, on whose activity a genuine and lasting improvement in general economic conditions must in the last resort depend, runs the risk of being gradually crushed."

More FHLB Members, And Loans Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—Membership in the Federal Home Loan Bank System and the use of its credit facilities have increased, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Net outstanding advances to members of the system as of June 17 were $76,657,648, an increase of over $4,500,000 since April 10, when such advances had declined to the lowest level in two years ($72,021,622). The present rise reflects the recent reduction in interest rate on bank advances to 3 per cent, and a growing demand for credit on the part of members in making loans to home owners, and for other purposes.

The system's present membership of 3,304 institutions, an increase of 57 since May 1, is represented by 2430 building and loan associations, 784 federal savings and loan associations, 61 co-operative banks, 16 homestead associations, 3 life insurance companies and 10 mutual savings banks. Of the federal savings and loan associations which are members of the system, 275 are former state-chartered building and loan institutions which have converted to federal charter in the past two years.

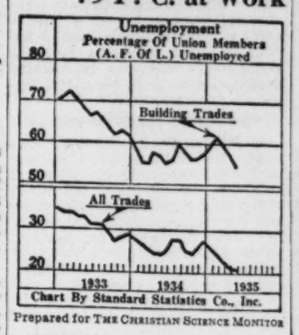
With total member resources exceeding $3,250,000,000, the Federal Home Loan Bank System is the largest mortgage credit reserve institution in the world.

Rubber Products Exports Increase 11 P. C. Over '34

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24 — The combined exports of rubber products for the first four months of this year registered an increase of 11 per cent over the corresponding period of 1934, despite the normal seasonal decline in April, according to a survey made by the Commerce Department's Leather and Rubber Division. The total value was $7,615,863. The 1935 shipments, the survey shows, were 62 per cent in excess of the total recorded for the first four months of 1933.

A. F. of L. Reports 79 P. C. at Work



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WITH only 21 per cent of its membership unemployed, the American Federation of Labor indicates employment for May to have been at the best level since late 1930.

As the chart shows, building is in a much worse position than other major industries, so far as unemployment is concerned, with 54 per cent of building trades union members still out of work, representing roughly one fourth of total current unemployment.

South Buys 31 P. C. More From Northern States During Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—Carlot shipments of industrial and manufactured commodities from 16 northeastern industrial states for use generally in industry, in homes and on farms in 10 states of the agricultural Southwest, were 31.3 per cent higher in the year ended June 30, 1934, than in the preceding year, according to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Figures showing increases in shipment of commodities to the Southeast, for other than general uses, have already been announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Shipments of all industrial and manufactured products increased 38.8 per cent.

Information on which the study is based was obtained by examining waybills of carlot shipments of goods into the Southeast over four important railroads. The waybills examined represented more than 95 per cent of the total weight of all shipments delivered in the Southeast by the four railroads. The shipments originated on 139 railroads operating in the Northeast.

In the Southeast, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration had in operation adjustment programs for cotton and tobacco. During the first year in which these adjustment programs were in operation, the cash income of farmers in that region increased 59.9 per cent.

Automobiles and automobile parts and accessories were among the commodities shipped to the Southeast, which reflected the improved financial status of agriculture in that region. The study shows that in the first year in which the effects of the recovery program had begun to be felt, shipments of automobiles, automobile parts and accessories increased 63 per cent. Shipments of trucks from the 16 northeastern industrial states to the Southeast increased by 9.1 per cent.

New Building Up For Fifth Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—Cost of new building construction and repairs during May shows a slight advance over the preceding month and a marked gain over the like month last year, it is estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This is the fifth consecutive monthly increase shown by the bureau's figures. Each of the five months from January to May shows a large gain over the corresponding months of 1934. Compared with May of last year the estimated cost of all buildings for which permits were issued shows an increase of nearly 30 per cent. The value of new residential buildings shows a gain of over 112 per cent, over the same period, all nine geographic divisions registering increases in the number and value of residential buildings. Three geographic divisions indicate gains of over 200 per cent in the estimated cost of residential building, comparing May, 1935, with the corresponding month of 1934.

Residential construction in May also shows a gain over the month preceding. The rise in the number of new residential buildings, comparing May with April, was 17.3 per cent, and the increase in value amounted to 9.3 per cent. New nonresidential buildings, although increasing in number, show a decrease in estimated value. Additions, alterations, and repairs increased both in number and value. These camparisons are based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from 773 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over.

Voluntary Code Adopted By Outerwear Association

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—The National Knitted Outerwear Association, representing 1100 mills in 28 states, announces the adoption of a voluntary code of fair practice embodying all the major provisions governing competition within the industry contained in the NRA code.

The mills adopting the code have 35,000 employees and an annual sales volume of more than $100,000,000, the association said. The industry will adopt a label to mean the same as the blue eagle when it was affixed to garments.

The code will become effective when 70 per cent of the members of the industry have signed a voluntary agreement. It was adopted unanimously by directors of the trade association, representing mills in every section of the country except the Pacific coast.

Half of States Now Have Retail Sales Tax Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24 — Half the states in the Union now have sales tax laws, a survey just made by the National Industrial Conference Board shows. This represents an increase of 21 states since April, 1932, when the Board's previous survey found that only three states—Mississippi, North Carolina and West Virginia—imposed retail or general sales taxes.

The Conference Board says that a characteristic of recent sales tax laws is their lack of uniformity. There is not even approximate similarity among the states in respect to taxable objects, exemptions, rates or rate schedules, and other features.

The rates for state retail sales taxes now imposed vary from one half of 1 per cent in Missouri to 3 per cent in Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois, starting July 1. The most common rate is 2 per cent.

Most of the laws approved in the last few years have been adopted as temporary measures, their primary purposes being to afford some degree of relief to state governments confronted with serious fiscal problems, the survey says.

Although a majority of the laws have definite dates of expiration, it would be incorrect, the conference board points out, to assume that after the emergency has ceased the sales tax laws will be eliminated. In same states both administrators and the public seem convinced that a sales tax is not an unmitigated evil, especially when combined judiciously with other forms of taxation.

Finally, in a number of states the return of prosperous conditions will not necessarily mean the resumption of a normal flow of revenue from the tax system as formerly constructed. Limitations on property tax levies already adopted and the strength of this movement indicate that sales taxes may be retained indefinitely in certain states because no practicable alternative exists.

Long Term Deposit Contract for Banks Favored by Editor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 24—As a means of ending the jam in the capital goods investment field, the substitution of a new long term deposit contract in place of the present practice of banks in making all of their deposits available to depositors on their demand is advocated by Clinton B. Axford, editor of the American Banker at the Minnesota Bankers Convention held here.

"Not until our banks are relieved of the necessity for considering savings and similar accounts as cash funds, can they safely consider investing them in mortgage and industrial capital issues," Mr. Axford said. "Billions of new services as cash are wholly sterilized now as far as the capital goods market is concerned. Once banks could regard these funds as safeguarded from forced liquidation, they would become available for the sort of long term financing for which the country is financially starving today.

"Real recovery based on sound, depression-proof banking and financing, would become inevitable. Under our present and prospective system of guaranteeing to cash all such assets in every crisis, deep, prolonged depression of the capital financing field is what is inevitable.

"As a program for stabilizing the general money markets," Mr. Axford continued, "this idea of saving funds in banks, safeguarded from forced liquidation and losses, seems infinitely superior to anything being proposed in Washington today. And its advantage is that any bank or any state system of banks can inaugurate it by merely changing the contract form of its relations with depositors."

Pork Supply June 1 Lowest in 20 Years

WASHINGTON, June 24—(AP)—A prediction that fewer hogs will be slaughtered this summer in the United States than for many years was made today by the Department of Agriculture.

It said stocks of pork on June 1 were the smallest for that date in 20 years, and stocks of lard were the smallest in 12 years.

Inspected hog slaughter in May was reported at 2,172,000 head, about 48.5 per cent smaller than in May last year, and the smallest for that month since 1896.

For the eight months of October-May, hogs slaughtered under federal inspection totaled 24,016,000 head, 24 per cent less than the corresponding months in 1933-34.

Union National Low Bidder On North Carolina Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 24 — The lowest rate ever submitted on any North Carolina city's paper was made by the Union National Bank on a $40,000 revenue anticipation note issue of the city of Charlotte. The bid was 1.25 per cent with a premium of $5 which actually cut the net rate to $1.20.

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Political Feud in Louisiana Cripples New Orleans Services

(Continued from Page 1)

mal tax revenue until October, if indeed then, it is said by officials.

Some 3000 municipal employees thus face the chance of five months or more of payless pay days, if succor comes not from some unusual quarter.

Yet New Orleans' financial integrity is declared sound. Its municipal government is pining in the midst of sufficiency.

For several years the mayor of New Orleans, W. Semmes Walmsley, and Senator Long have been dueling. Equipped with the executive and legislative powers of the state government and backed by a majority of the State Supreme Court, Huey Long has proved almost indomitable.

Revenues Cut Down

The Kingfish has been able to make numerous laws directed against his political enemies in the City Hall. They take the form of legislation whittling down the revenues and resources of the city of New Orleans, and reducing the authority of the city administration. Mr. Long has tried to keep all money possible from the municipality, his opponents charge.

What the Kingfish has done makes an odd chronicle for the records of government.

Thanks to his onslaught, the city for six months has been in part virtually a ward of the Federal Government. Last winter it took refuge with the federal court here to escape Mr. Long's attack.

Claiming that the city's revenues were overestimated and its loans illegal, the state under Mr. Long's direction last January sued to stop the city from paying its debts and from conducting its financial business. The city escaped by resorting to one of the laws of the New Deal, the municipal debt adjustment (Summers-Wilcox) act of 1934.

City Moneys Impounded

Since then the federal court has conducted most of the financial duties of the city relating to the years 1932, 1933 and 1934. It is acting as an impounding place for all money coming in to the city appertaining to these years. It prorates payments to city creditors.

So well-informed an agency as the Bureau of Governmental Research of New Orleans calculates that the city will be able, or very nearly so, to pay off the $7,000,000 of debts concerned.

The city is solvent and fundamentally in a "very good financial condition," the bureau adds.

Tax Revenue Uncertain

When the State in January charged the bank loans being made were illegal, it shut off this borrowed cash. Banks have since been unwilling to loan.

Until taxes are paid in the fall—and it is uncertain whether that will be in October, November or December—it is not known how much pay city employees will get, aside from what the Federal Government may supply under the FERA.

Payments for materials are today from six to ten months behind. Some merchants have quit supplying the city. At the beginning of this year 500 accounts were unpaid, some as large as $200,000 and $300,000. The total reached $900,000. These items were not covered by the federal court arrangement.

Food for prisoners in the jail, feed for city horses, printing, gasoline, tires, etc., are included in the unpaid bills. Some oil concerns refuse to sell further gas or oil to the city. It cannot always buy what it wants. If it needs putty, glass or pipe for repairs, it cannot purchase it, according to report. When threatened with lack of food for its horses, the police department considered turning them into the public parks where they could find grass.

Deprived of Income

Last fall the state took away from the city an annual $700,000 road appropriation coming out of the gasoline taxes, charging the city was not using the money for road paving as it should. The state also last year canceled income the city was receiving from liquor taxes by voting that only the state could levy such taxes.

Senator Long has detached from the city some important local boards and by making them into state boards has acquired their control and patronage. Chief among these are the police and fire department boards of New Orleans.

The city no longer has any authority over its police and firemen. Legislation turning them over to the State became effective only several months ago. Last week the lack of local control manifested itself in a squabble over the handling of traffic offenses. The superintendent of police adopted a new policy, the mayor who had appointed him asked that it be dropped, and the police chief publicly retorted. Though unable to direct its police and fire departments the city is required by state law to make boom-time appropriations for them.

Comment by Long's Spokesman

In justification of Senator Long's policy, one of his principal spokesmen supplies the following comment:

"Those who administer the affairs of the city, such as Mayor Walmsley and the 'old regulars,' are now and have been responsible for waste of public money to such an extent as to bring the city into the bankruptcy court, where it is at present.

"The city of New Orleans is the home of Senator Long, and he has the highest regard for its people and great ambition for the future of the city. But he strongly feels this future cannot be realized under such leadership as is now being provided, and as has been established for many years under the domination of the 'ring' known as the 'old regulars.'

"In other words, he is against the administration of the city and not the people. The steps he has taken are designed to force the 'old regulars' and their administration out of the city hall."

To this Commissioner Pratt rejoins, "The city has not been brought into its present condition by wasteful use of its funds."

Will Return to Work

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 24 (AP)—Joseph P. Skelly, city commissioner of public property, announced that the garbage collectors of New Orleans who went on strike and left the city streets littered with rubbish, had agreed to go back to work pending a settlement of their differences today before a meeting of the commission council.

What's Going On In the Arts

"Once in a Blue Moon"

SECOND picture to be produced by those formidable independents, Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur, "Once in a Blue Moon," had its first New England showings at the Stoneham (Mass.) Theater, June 21-22. This film, when it was completed, did not please its creators, who forbade its general circulation. The reasons for this prohibition were not announced, but if one may judge from the showing under consideration, the print and the sound recording are poor.

This is a pity, for the picture itself is unusual in conception and charming in realization. It is a fantasy of the escape from revolutionary Russia of a White general and his family, with the unwitting connivance of a journeyman clown. When you know that the clown is played by Jimmy Savo and the general by Nikita Baliev of the Chauve-Souris, you will understand that the picture has a sure appeal.

It is not, perhaps, a picture for the great public, but the art theaters might use it. It is wittily satirical, but its points are made, not underlined, and Hollywood films are no preparation for it. It has, too, some excellently composed photography and good visual flow.

The opening shot sets the key with its introduction of a fly which, a caption explains, was annoying the Russian nobility. This fly symbolizes the revolution which rid Russia of its petty and futile aristocracy.

The general's family, fleeing, encounter on the road Gabbo the Great with his one-horse carnival, and are adopted as members of his troupe. After many comic misadventures, they reach Paris, haven for the fugitives, disappointment for Gabbo. For now the poor clown, who had had dreams of happiness with the general's daughter, discovers her identity and her unattainability.

Jimmy Savo clowns in the great tradition. He has been compared with Chaplin, and the comparison is authentic. He has the awkwardness, the benevolence and the pathos of the great clowns. His naïveté, his eagerness, his sorrow, are childlike and real. It was a good stroke of the producers to make him the friend and playmate of the children along the road. His delivery by their hands from jail is one of the most delightful of cinema rescue scenes. And it was an audience of children that gave the film its approval in Stoneham. They understood Gabbo.

L. A. S.

Wisconsin Zoning Land Against Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Under a law enacted by the 1929 Wisconsin legislature, 18 counties have adopted zoning ordinances, closing approximately 5,000,000 acres of land, much of it tax delinquent, isolated and non-agricultural, to future agricultural settlement.

Seven other counties are drafting similar ordinances under which an additional million and a half acres will be eliminated from agricultural use.

Wisconsin's zoning plan for land use is expected to promote the development of the best land for agriculture. It will preserve and enhance the great recreational values found in its lakes and streams, and it will encourage the growing of timber crops.

Co-education Adopted By Presbyterian College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLINTON, S. C.—Presbyterian College, by anouncement of the acting president, William P. Jacobs, will inaugurate a full policy of co-education at the session opening next fall. Women have been enrolled as day students since 1931.

In anticipation of the new order, the residence formerly occupied by President John McSween will be converted into a women's dormitory under the supervision of a matron. Women will hereafter be eligible to all college honors, valedictory scholarships, awards and student offices.

Younger Element In New York G.O.P. Shy Off New Deal

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., June 24 (AP)—Young Republicans of New York State are unanimously pledged today to a nine-point platform based on strict adherence to the Constitution and the philosophy of individualism.

Shorn of virtually all the semi-New Deal elements that appeared in the recommendations of the board of governors a month ago, the "progressive" program adopted Saturday will be offered to the national Republican convention for use by the G. O. P. in 1936.

The original program was drastically revised by the resolutions committee which excluded such recommendations as the 40-hour week and proposals for constitutional amendments to regulate hours, wages, child labor and labor conditions.

What It Stands For

The keystone around which the platform stands is the re-employment program which proposed restoration of confidence by sound money policies, a balanced budget, restoration of competition, revision of the Securities Act, termination of "unfair" Government competition, and confining relief appropriations to the financing of "sound public works."

The labor plank calls for unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, the rights of labor to bargain collectively, abolition of child labor and sweat-shop conditions, and minimum wages and hours enacted by interstate compacts.

Immediate abolition of the agricultural processing taxes is recommended.

For Free Agriculture

"It is not the work of a sane civilization to destroy the plenty which mankind has struggled for centuries to produce," the platform reads. "We therefore urge the immediate removal of all restrictions on the output of agricultural products and repeal of the iniquitous processing taxes."

The Young Republicans propose to maintain farm prices by government purchases in the open market, the surplus to be disposed of as food for relief recipients and victims of catastrophes such as droughts and floods or be bartered to foreign countries for items not competing with American products.

Moves Against New Deal

Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, vice-chairman of the State Republican Committee, called upon the 1000 delegates in a speech to forget party differences and "combat with all the power that is in you, public enemy number one—the New Deal."

All direct references to the New Deal were eliminated from the platform before it was submitted to the delegates.

John Hamilton, Republican committeeman for Kansas, told the conference that distribution of the $4,000,000,000 work relief fund "has been given to men of admitted connections with corrupt political machines."

Warns of Consequences

If the Administration "uses this fund for political purposes," he said, "it will be their greatest liability before the next 16 months have passed."

He charged the New Deal had "bludgeoned" the recent Governors' conference in Mississippi to adopt the resolution "pledging the enthusiastic support of all the Governors to the President" in the work program.

Emil Hurja, of the Democratic National Committee, was named as having exerted pressure on Senators before the utility holding company bill could be passed.

Radio Priest Violates Canon Law, Expert Says

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—The Rev. Edward V. Dargin, canonist for the Roman Catholic archdiocese of New York and an authority on church laws, charges in the July issue of the Ecclesiastical Review (a Roman Catholic publication), that the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin violated canon law in his political utterances and in the organization of his National Union for Social Justice.

The Rev. Dargin says in the article that Bishop Michael J. Gallagher of Detroit has "the right and duty to forbid" political activity by ecclesiastics and that the Rev. Mr. Coughlin "can and should be punished" for disobeying.

He said that the Holy See "frequently in recent utterances has warned the clergy of various countries against political activity."

Letter Carriers Name Officers, Back Bills

WILLIAMSPORT, Penna., June 24 (AP)—About 100 members of the North Central district of the National Association of Letter Carriers, Saturday night elected Charles Deutcher of Wellsboro, president, and decided to meet next June at Mansfield.

Other newly-elected officers: Oliver Kepler, of Renovo, vice-president, and W. H. Geissinger, of Bellefonte, secretary.

A resolution to support all pending legislation in favor of the village carrier and the substitute carrier was passed, and the carriers endorsed E. J. Gainer for re-election as national president.

House Painting Made Easy

Pneumatic Ladder Shown at National Congress of Inventors
It Slides Up and Down, While Wheels Carry It Over the Ground as the Painter Pursues His Work

Brakes for Cow's 'Fly Brusher' Among New Inventions Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 24—Bringing their "self-finding collar buttons and automatic hat tippers," some 700 inventors breezed in here today, put their latest inventions on exhibit, and then settled down to the sessions of the National Inventors' Congress.

Doo-dads, thing-a-ma-jigs, and other gadgets, designed to make the daily routine more livable, as well as more pretentious inventions promising drastic changes in the whole economic and social structure, were the main interest when the demonstrations opened this afternoon.

Even farmer John has less hazards now for his summer milking, as the result of a little wire device invented recently and displayed at the congress. The new gadget clamps on to the end of the cow's tail. A rope from the wire is pulled over to the knothole in the barn door or a near-by post holding in place the "fly brusher" during the milking operation.

Rocks the Baby

Down in Missouri a father decided that there was no need of spending useful hours rocking the baby to sleep. He figured out a contrivance which he claims saves himself many a sleepless midnight hour. He hooked up an electric motor to a dainty bassinet. Now all he needs to do is press the button and automatically the infant is juggled and rocked leaving Dad free to launch on his own slumbers.

All kinds of new thing-a-ma-bobs worked out in attics and basements were shown in the exhibition hall where demonstrations are scheduled for every afternoon of the five-day convention. Devices and gadgets designed for more comfort in living, more saving of time and less trouble were set up for the visitors from various parts of the country.

Out in Kansas and Missouri painters are using a new kind of pneumatic ladder to speed up the painting job. The inventor, Fred A. Bird, brought the ladder to the congress and explained its mechanism. A platform moves up and down a pole by air pressure, so that the workman standing on the little stage keeps his position. He reaches out to paint the side of the barn or house from the platform, while it gradually moves from the roof downward.

Everything Painted

Barns, oil refinery tanks, and houses have been painted with the use of the ladder, Mr. Bird said. Sand-blasting, stuccoing, and paint spraying is also accomplished in the same way. Being in the paint business, Mr. Bird said he had been always looking out for some better way to do the painting, and one day suddenly this idea of a moving platform came to him.

Parade goers and procession hunters will find waiting on side lines more easy now. A metal cane has just been invented with an aristocratic looking knob. One end of the cane can be extended pulling from the inner cavity a little American flag to be unfurled at the proper moment. A small collapsible chair to make the waiting moments more comfortable can be folded into a very small bundle.

Inventors are sometimes looked upon by the rest of the folks as "queer ducks," according to Albert G. Burns, president of the congress, but, just the same, said he, it is the inventors who are responsible for most of the progress in this world. Last year was the best they ever had, the president pointed out. More than 40,000 patents and designs were granted in 1934, he said. In New York state 7700 were granted, which meant one to every 1635 persons. In Illinois, more than 4000 were allowed, averaging one to every 1757 persons. Even in Alaska five patents were granted, he said.

Even the official news sheet published on each day of the congress has a special new wrinkle. A space on the front page is left blank for a photograph captioned "in the limelight." Mr. "Far-away-from-home" has his picture taken and by a process patent, in 15 minutes, it appears on the newspaper which he sends to the home-folks. They are all gratified that "dad is making such a hit at the congress," unmindful that all fathers willing to part with a dollar can have their photographs on the front-page spread.

A few facts brought out in today's issue of the paper indicate that most of the money comes from little things. The patent for the little glass lemon squeezer sold for $5000 but the buyer was made rich by the manufacture and sale of the squeezer, it is reported. "The process patent for manufacturing puffed rice and wheat is realizing a profit of over $360,000 a year to the inventor," the official bulletin of the Congress reports. The patented telephone booth door brought the inventor, Albert Semour, $3,000,000, according to the bulletin.

Socialist Campaign In Six States Aims To Amend Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—A campaign in the industrial East for a constitutional amendment empowering Congress to carry on the labor and collective bargaining provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act is being launched this week by Socialist party leaders in six states, following a week-end conference here. The plan of action is for a drive on legislatures to memorialize Congress for a constitutional bulwark for labor and for uniform industrial and labor laws in the states.

The proposed amendment was suggested by Louis Waldman, chairman of the New York Socialist Party, and would "establish laws for the ownership, operation and management through agencies and instrumentalities of the United States, of business, manufacture, industry, commerce and banking."

Directors of the campaign are Mr. Waldman and Julius Gerber, for New York; Louis Epstein and Joseph Bearak, for Massachusetts; Fred Schwartzkopf and Mayor Jaspar McLevy of Bridgeport, for Connecticut; Sarah Limbach and George Griffiths, for Pennsylvania, and William Toole and Dr. S. M. Neistadt, for Maryland.

Simultaneously the group adopted resolutions calling on the national executive committee of the party to discontinue its warfare on state organizations which have refused to absorb Communists and for the barring of Communists from the party, declaring that the "future of the party is not with alliances with Communist elements, but in developing closer ties with the labor movement."

The proposed uniform legislation to giv force to labor provisions would embody an anti-injunction law based on the Federal Anti-Injunction Act, unemployment insurance laws, minimum wage legislation, a maximum 30-hour-week law, elimination of child labor and an enforceable guarantee of collective bargaining

German Farmers to Study

New National Socialist "courses" for young German farmers include two years' apprenticeship on a farm, one year in the labor service, military service and two years as agricultural economist.

Valley Forge Made Pulpit for Ideals Of New Era in U. S.

VALLEY FORGE, Penna., June 24 (AP)—Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and Justice George W. Maxey of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, Saturday gave their interpretations of the lessons to be learned from this historic camp ground of George Washington and his ragged army.

They were speakers at the dedication by the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution of a hut modeled after those used by the Continental Army.

Secretary Roper said, "The same interest in the people, in the cause of liberty and opportunity for all, that prompted George Washington in the winter of 1777-1778 also now prompts the devotion to public trust manifested for our times by Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Justice Maxey said: "The American colonists never fought for collectivism, fractional dictatorship, regulated thinking or regimented lives."

One of the greatest adjustments needed today, Mr. Roper said, "is the transfer of economic and social forces from the individualistic era of the past to the interrelated, coordinated era in which we are now living."

Women to Join 'G Men,' Hoover Says, If Size of His Force Is Ever Increased

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Although there are no "G women" in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Director J. Edgar Hoover said this was a possibility if the present field force of 600 investigators "ever is expanded to 1500 or 2000 operators."

"We now have a comparatively small, militant force that must move to every part of the country in every strata of life on almost instant notice," Hoover said. "That's why we had to use all men.

"So far as integrity and ability are concerned there is not a minute's doubt that women could qualify as agents. Certain women probably could learn to fire a gun."

Actually, Hoover said, women play "an important part in the solution of every case the bureau has handled.

"Most of the 1500 employees here in Washington are women, and they also serve in the 37 bureaus in cities as secretaries and stenographers," he added.

"They handle most of the 3500 communications that arrive daily in connection with the more than 5,000,000 fingerprints here and they play a vital though inconspicuous role.

"I don't know what I would do without the girls in this office. Miss Helen Gandy, my secretary, has been with me for 18 years. She is the real backbone of this office."

Women Lose Ballot

MANILA, P. I., June 24 (AP)—The insular legislature voted June 22 to exclude women from the polls when officers for the new commonwealth government are elected Nov. 17. Women were allowed to vote May 14 in the plebiscite on acceptance of the commonwealth constitution.

Puts 2800 Acres in Corn

McALLEN, Texas (AP)—Banks Miller expects to harvest 1,000,000 bushels of corn this year. In one area, he has 2800 acres planted on the crop.

Support for Dies Deportation Plan Is Found Lacking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—The Roosevelt Administration, it became apparent today, will have no traffic with the proposal of Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, to deport some 6,000,000 persons from the United States to the lands of their birth.

Although the support of 155 patriotic organizations allegedly representing 5,000,000 voting individuals is claimed for the plan, high administration officials today branded the scheme as "fantastic" and made it plain they would have nothing to do with it even if it were practical.

As a matter of fact, it is pointed out, the deportation of even 3,500,000—the figure which Mr. Dies believes would ultimately be subject for deportation under his pending bill—would alone represent a staggering transportation problem which could be met only at prohibitive cost.

At the Department of Labor, which has jurisdiction over deportations, it is held that foreign countries would never submit no matter what pressure might be applied to the forced return of a number of individuals of the magnitude contemplated by Mr. Dies.

Another obstacle is the cost, which it is estimated could not possibly be less than $100 per person deported, or $350,000,000 if Mr. Dies' minimum figure of 3,500,000 deportable aliens is used.

But to Mr. Dies none of these objections is valid. He believes 3,500,000 could be deported in between 6 and 12 months at no very great cost. He believes that by applying the same restrictions on alien employment in this country that are applied in foreign countries, such countries can be forced to receive in return which of their nationals the United States chooses to send back to them.

2000 Scouts Help Dan Beard Celebrate

SUFFERN, N. Y., June 24 (AP)—In a natural amphitheater near here, "Uncle Dan" Beard, national commissioner of Boy Scouts, told more than 2000 Scouts and a host of celebrities Saturday he had lived to see all his dreams realized. The occasion was a Boy Scout pilgrimage to celebrate "Uncle Dan's" eighty-fifth birthday.

Among those who congratulated "Uncle Dan" were President Roosevelt, former President Hoover, the governors of fourteen states, celebrities of the bar, stage, business world, politics and innumerable youngsters.

A message "Uncle Dan" showed to everyone was a telegram from the Mayor of Covington, Ky., where the house in which "Uncle Dan" was born is marked by a tablet.

Shortly before noon a delegation of Boy Scouts arrived from Birdsboro, Penna., and presented the leader with a bench that once belonged to Daniel Boone.

After the 2000 Scouts had presented a pageant depicting the life of "Uncle Dan," he recounted anecdotes dealing with Mark Twain, Dr. Henry Van Dyck and Mortimer Schiff, who up to the time of his death was president of the Boy Scouts of America.

Demand for Action Over Taxes Grows

(Continued from Page 1)

already taxing estates of multi-millionaires more heavily than the British.

It is questioned whether the soak-the-rich policy against these big incomes and estates can be carried much further as a practical matter, while it is argued that what the revenues of the country really need is a wider spread of income tax on the medium or smaller incomes, rather than a further concentration on big incomes.

Critics of the proposal also apprehend that the tendency to narrow the taxation base is now to be carried into the field of corporations, as well as incomes and estates, under the Roosevelt scheme. The big corporations are to pay more, and the smaller ones less under a proposed graduated levy.

Since there are many more small corporations than there are big ones, this tax might actually lose the administration money. Of a total of 100,000 firms reporting a net income in 1933, 42,000 of them were in the lowest brackets with income under $1000, the Treasury shows, while approximately 22,000 had net incomes $5000 or under.

Only 225 corporations had incomes between $1,000,000 and $5,000,000, and from 59 firms were over $5,000,000.

See Little Aid

Although the social objective of breaking up monster estates and "soaking-the-rich" may be desirable, the effect on the treasury of narrowing the tax base is unfortunate these experts maintain. They see little aid in balancing the budget flowing out of them; and even the constitutional amendment abolishing tax exempt securities, if passed they declare, would not be retroactive against billions of securities now held and would not have any real effect for 20 or 30 years.

Senator Borah startled Washington with his emphatic support of the new taxes but called them a "fake share the wealth program." He declared they were a "share-the-burden-of-government plan," highly valuable as a means of forcing the present generation to pay the cost of the new deal experiments instead of passing it on to future generations through huge bond issues.

"It is not only sound economically," said this spokesman for Midwest liberalism, "but it is sound in morals to take care of our vast expenditures to a larger degree through heavier taxes. If the taxes are wisely laid, such a program will be more conducive to recovery than the reckless voting of bonds and the increase of the interest burden."

Many Ancestors

Carole Ann Collier of Temple, Texas, has four great-grandmothers, two great-grandfathers, four grandparents and numerous great aunts and uncles.

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Pennsylvania Taxes Up by $125,000,000

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 24 (AP)—The one hundred and thirty-first session of Pennsylvania's General Assembly, the first to serve under a Democratic Governor in almost a half century, which adjourned Saturday night, produced as its chief accomplishment 10 new taxes calculated to yield $125,000,000, nearly half of which is needed for relief.

The Legislature agreed upon preliminary details for rewriting the 60-year-old Constitution if the voters so decide in September. Bills to revise the beer and liquor laws and to permit Pennsylvania to share in the $4,800,000,000 federal works relief program, also were sent to the Governor.

Other outstanding legislation emerging from the six months' session: Appropriation of $148,000,000 to pay the Government's bills for two years. Passage of a graduated 2 to 8 per cent income tax, the proceeds of which will be used to cut the school tax burden on real estate. This is in addition to the $125,000,000 of new taxes.

Wealth Sought in Alaska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Lured on by stories of prosperity in Alaska, stowaways are appearing in Ketchikan on every boat from the States. The men say that they have been told that the Matanuska colonization and general mining activity have created fabulous pay rolls. The problem is especially acute inasmuch as Federal Emergency Relief Administration funds have been exhausted since early this spring. There are approximately 1000 now in Ketchikan seeking work, most of them being permanent residents.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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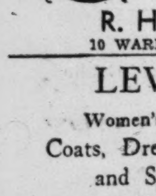
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PLANNED CHARM! Truly charming home interiors never simply "happen." Rooms whose smart character remains with you long after a visit are results of careful planning. Our services will help you.
The Drapery Studio
36 West Central

Let our expert workmen help you keep your car in proper running order.
Oiling and Greasing all makes of cars our specialty.
BROWN'S GARAGE
39 NORTH ADAMS STREET

STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 Chestnut St. 776 Elm St.
Phone 296 Phone 4567

PURITAN OIL CO.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
TELEPHONE 1784

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 Manchester St. Tel. 3520-W

R. HECKER & CO.
"QUALITY and SERVICE"
The Best Meats and Groceries
Try our Home-Made Sausage and GERMAN SPECIALTIES
191 DOUGLAS STREET Phone 2130

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Hermsdorf Showcase Co.
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of store fixtures and inside woodwork. Upholstering and furniture repairing.
Canal and Auburn Streets Tel. 4620

NASHUA

Priscilla Candy Shop
Famous Store for Nuts, Candies and Ices, Also Dainty Lunches
153 MAIN STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

ARAKEL H. BOZYAN
Dealer in Rare Antique and Modern
ORIENTAL RUGS
140 BELLEVUE AVENUE

William B. Scott & Co. Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

Newport Oil Corporation
Distributors for SHELL Gasoline and Burning Oils
SERVICE STATIONS:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
387 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

Office Supplies
19 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 THAMES ST. and 38 WASHINGTON SQ.

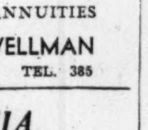
JOSEPHSON'S
Nationally known footwear at reasonable prices.
Also a complete line of full-fashioned hosiery
(Mr. Henry Minsenberger
is now associated with this store.)

130 THAMES STREET TEL. 344

GOOD-WILL, INC.
Cleansers and Dyers
20 Franklin Street Tel. 2074

PROVIDENCE

Are Your Policies in Force?
GAMWELL & INGRAHAM
Established 1904
PHONE GASPEE 9800 for
COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
16th Floor New Industrial Trust Bldg.

MAELLVERN FARM
Pure Grade A Raw Milk

W. H. GREENE
OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 952 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

HILL HOME INN
with its quiet, restful atmosphere, attractive rooms and delicious home cooked food, served at all hours.
A. L. HAMILTON
Tel. 1480 Putney Rd., Brattleboro

Insurance—Real Estate
Complete Insurance Service
Specializing in ANNUITIES
HOWARD S. WELLMAN
19 HIGHLAWN RD. TEL. 385

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

Camboco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

At Penders and all D. P. Stores
You Will Find That Large Loaf of Delicious
PRIDE BREAD

THE NORFOLK STATIONERY CO.
Incorporated
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS *and* OFFICE OUTFITTERS
Phone 22406 113 BROOKE AVENUE

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

Old Dutch Cleanser
And OTHER PRODUCTS advertised NATIONALLY in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
West End Market
117 North Robinson Dial 5-9149

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Jarv 4-9824 Harrison and Main 5-6261
618 N Lombardy Street 47611
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va.
522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

F. W. DABNEY & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
ENNA JETTICK 5.00 6.00
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."

Select a Refined
GIFT
from
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Kirk Silverware—Jewelry Novelties
2nd at Broad St., RICHMOND, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 16th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 26th Street

INSURANCE
and
REAL ESTATE
FRED M. BAILEY
412 EIGHTH STREET

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

Wear
"SMILE" HATS
Tom Campbell
SMILE Hat Shop
Opposite Palace Theatre

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

JENKINS'
GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
City Hall Corner

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

TELEPHONE M 3277
Johnston's Ladies' Wear Ltd.
334 EIGHTH AVENUE WEST
CALGARY, ALBERTA
We specialize in quality and service at moderate prices

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 2-6026 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 3 to 5 daily except Saturday 102 Commercial Bldg
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section.

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

ALBERTA

EDMONTON
(Continued)

We invite you to visit
Our New Store
at 9905 Jasper Ave. (Blowey Henry Bldg.)
Henry Graham & Reid
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

NOTICE
Don't forget to visit
"The House of Youth"
Where they meet the style and beat the price
At DUNCAN'S LADYWEAR Ltd.
10307 Jasper Avenue
EDMONTON, CANADA

Arctic Fur Co.
STORAGE
REPAIRING — REMODELING
Mr. R. Shore, formerly Northern Alberta Furriers, is now associated with us.
10613 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.

Hudson's Bay Company
GET your Children's Holiday Clothing in our many Children's Departments—inexpensive things for the summer. Phone 27141.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone: Seymour 3828
Hours: 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday.
Look for Vancouver display advertising in the news section.

QUALITY FOODS
at Money Saving Prices
piggly wiggly
There's a Piggly Wiggly in Your Neighborhood
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA
CALGARY
WINNIPEG
CANADIAN WINDOW BAKERY
Products in all Vancouver Stores

R. C. Purdy
VANCOUVER B.C.
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries
675 GRANVILLE—2843 GRANVILLE

E. CHAPMAN Ltd.
Burberry Coats
for
Ladies and Men
Sey. 1167 633 GRANVILLE ST.

Geo. H. Hewitt Co.
MARKING DEVICES
BRASS SIGNS and BRONZE TABLETS
732 HOMER STREET Vancouver, B. C.

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

STAR LAUNDRY
In addition to all lines of laundry work we offer a special feature
TINTING TABLE LINEN
at a low cost
Something New in Western Canada
Phone Sey. 1424 1115 Richards Street

Tod & Manning
574 GRANVILLE STREET
High-Class Jewellers
and
Diamond Importers
We guarantee satisfaction.

Welch's
CANDY SHOP
makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage.
814 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

RICHARDSON-JARMAN LTD.
High Class
Men's Furnishings
The Home of
Fashion Craft Clothes
523 GRANVILLE STREET

Sow
RITCHIE'S SEEDS
"The Best Procurable"
840 GRANVILLE STREET SEY. 2405

LUMBER
Building Material
Sash and Doors
Fletcher-Wells Lumber Co.
1615 MAIN STREET SEY. 910

Gentlemen's English Foulard Ties, $1 and $1.50
Fred. Holmes
High-Grade Men's Wear
2845 GRANVILLE STREET

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER
(Continued)

THE VINEYARD
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Stores Where Quality Leads

1054 Robson Street	Trin 3040
2943 Granville	Bay 6342
2305 West 4th	Bay 947
3708 West 10th at Alma	Bay 363
4250 Dunbar	Bay 253

See the Latest
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
(Described in tomorrow's issue)
J. W. Kelly Piano Co. Ltd.
659 GRANVILLE STREET

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF
NOW READY
550 SEYMOUR ST. VANCOUVER, B. C.

"The House of Diamonds"
O. B. ALLAN Ltd.
JEWELLERS
Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts., Vancouver

VICTORIA

FURRIERS
Large Stock Carried
FUR COATS, FUR SCARVES
The Oldest Furriers in Victoria
Forsters Fur Store
753 YATES STREET

THE CAPITAL SHOE REPAIRING DEPOT
A. J. Wakeman, Prop.
Solicits Your Patronage
(Near Cor. Govt.) 600 FORT STREET

THE LOTTIE BOWRON SERVICE BUREAU
Any Information Gladly Given
Accommodation in Hotels, etc. Public Stenography. Out of Town Shopping. Holiday Resorts, etc.
MAY WE HELP YOU?
Phone E 0053 918 Government Street

Garden 8166
NEW METHOD LAUNDRIES LIMITED
Launderers Dyers and Dry-Cleaners
VICTORIA, B.C.

Quality Meats
STUART'S MEAT MARKET
WE DELIVER
Phone G 7138 1402 Douglas St.

The English Shop
England's finest bone China, Rock Crystal Scotch Handwoven Woollens, Curios, Antiques Reasonable Prices.
Inspection cordially invited
Period Arts Ltd.
The Store with the English Interior Opposite Empress Hotel and Parliament Buildings

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

Mallek's
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET P. 1632

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD.
Printers · Stationers · Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

BRITISH WOOLENS
for Men, Women and Children
Burberry Coats—Jaeger Wear
Importers Since 1862
W. & J. WILSON
1217 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE
A Coal & a Service worth Crowing about

"Footwear Centre"
Highest grades at reasonable prices, of Footwear for Men, Women and Children
Formal Outing and Sports Styles
WM. CATHCART CO., Ltd.
1208 (Woolworth Block) DOUGLAS ST
GARDEN 6111

Batchelor - Kirkhams
Victoria Pure Food Stores
We Solicit Your Grocery Orders

TOTEM SUPER SERVICE
Phone E 0814 (G. B. Hope) Oak Bay
Repairs and Painting
Shell Lubrication, Batteries, Tires Storage, Washing, Polishing
Cars called for and delivered free.
Work guaranteed.

ESTABLISHED 1885
FOOTWEAR
Agents for Enna Jettick and English Footwear
JAMES MAYNARD Ltd.
Phone G 6514 649 Yates Street
Where Most People Trade

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA
(Continued)

Knight
Camera { Portraits Sketches
Leica Specialist
707½ FORT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

THE ORIGINAL
Rogers' Chocolates
The Exclusive Chocolate Shop
Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention
Phone G. 7021 913 Government St.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company
Brides To Be
Holiday Travellers
The "Bay" for LUGGAGE
Trunks, Club Bags, Travelling Cases—Whatever you want you'll find in our Luggage Department — third floor

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods, Operated Co-operatively, Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
Milk Cream Butter
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320
Look for Ontario display advertising in the News Section.

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

Hamilton's Drugs Limited
175 John St. S.—Regent 1880
Main and Locke—Regent 2500
Cannon and Sherman—Garfield 8404
233 Kenilworth N.—Garfield 4432
Concession and E. 23rd St.—Garfield 7119
Main and Gage—Garfield 4224
A Complete Assortment of
STATIONERY and PAPETERIES
We Deliver Anything Anywhere

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Largest Department Store
The BEACH SHOP
on the Second Floor, is open! Do visit it and see all the smart nautical togs we have this year.

IDEAL BAKERY
Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.
Our drivers deliver gladly. Special phone orders expected.
W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
233 Grand Ave. Ph. { Met. 2795-W Met. 2795-J

"SUPERTEST"
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

CUMMING
The Clothier
394 Richmond Street London Ontario
Better Clothing for Men at Lower Prices
Also Stores at Stratford and Galt

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES
Limited
Footwear Needs for All the Family
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly
228 Dundas Street Met. 6335
55 Stores in Canada

FEARNLEY'S
FINER FOODS
Full line all table supplies
Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef
Groceteria, Fruits and Vegetables
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Met 5404-05 We Deliver

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

Plants at

LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGIL.

Bargain BAG O' WASH
Costs Little—Saves Much

Forest City LAUNDRY · CLEANING
Met.3881
E. R. JARMAIN LONDON

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

FINE QUALITY
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
JEWELLERY
GENUINE SHEFFIELD REPRODUCED ON COPPER
C. R. Sumner & Sons
LIMITED
THE RELIABLE JEWELLERS
MET. 5819 392 RICHMOND ST.

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met 1840

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

OTTAWA

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER
Phone Queen 630

The Great Fur and Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada
DEVLINS
The P.J. Devlin Co. Limited
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Phone Q. 3600
B. J. Crabtree Ltd
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET OTTAWA
Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
·FINE SHOES·
and HOSIERY

Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 SPARKS STREET

There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine.
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
QUEEN 6800 234 BANK STREET

McIntosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar.
Phone 4049 Queen

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. MOhawk 1763. 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily. Look for Ontario display advertising in the news section.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Take Us With You!
Twice a week service to all summer resorts bounded by Wasaga Beach, Shanty Bay and Beaverton. City prices.
Toronto LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS Limited
LLOYDBROOK - 2161

Bruce McKinnon
LADIES' WEAR
Featuring Smart Summer Frocks
27 Bloor Street West Toronto

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
Selected Grade Milk
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

Miss Puritan says:—
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

The Best Food Served in the Best Way to the Best People
Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E. EL. 9855

MARTHA HARPER
Hairdressing
HARPER METHOD GRADUATE
SPECIALISTS IN ALL BRANCHES
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

MacKey's Bread
"Ontario's Leading Bakers for 20 Years."
"MELLO KRUST BREAD"
LLoydbrook 8500

2% — Insured — Pick Up Service
FUR STORAGE
REMODELLING REPAIRING
G. S. BEER
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. Ke. 7378

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
GUARANTEED
25-40-60 watt—25c or carton of 6 for $1.40—we deliver.
J. A. CRAIG
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
850 BATHURST STREET LA. 9077

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5003

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren The Cleaner
Office and Plant
148 Crawford Ave. Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Wilbank 3636, 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. daily.

LINENS
imported direct from Ireland and the Continent.
HANDKERCHIEFS
Large assortment in latest designs, $2.00 dozen and up.
JUL. HEIM
1420 DRUMMOND STREET

STOP & SHOP
"The Canadian Owned Stores"
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED
MONTREAL'S FAVORITE SHOPPING CENTRE

FUR COATS
Made to Measure
Remodelling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

Good Shoes for all occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 ST. CATHERINE WEST

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY—VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

Delman's LTD.
SELBY ARCH PRESERVER SHOES and Hand-Turned Shoes from Leading Craftsmen
Dominion Square Bldg. St. Catherine West

MAUD FOOTE
High-Class Hairdressing
The one establishment with an international reputation
WINDSOR HOTEL BEAUTY SHOPPE
PL 8776

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Buy With Confidence!
SIMPSONS
Guarantee is your full protection
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED
REGINA, SASK.

Local Classified Advertising
Other Than United States and Canada

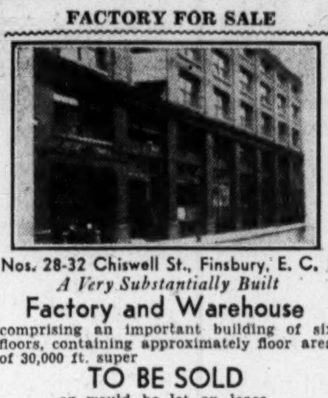
ELOCUTION

FREDERIC SARGENT, B.Litt. (Sir Philip Ben Greet's Co., B.B.C., etc.), gives lessons in SPEECH, READING and ACTING. 31 Upper Bedford Place, London, W. C. 1. Museum 0562

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Service Bureau Employment Agency
Domestic Staff, Secretaries, Governesses and Nurses
114, Fulham, Rd., London, S. W., 3, Ken. 3836

FACTORY FOR SALE



Nos. 28-32 Chiswell St., Finsbury, E. C. 1
A Very Substantially Built
Factory and Warehouse
comprising an important building of six floors, containing approximately floor area of 30,000 ft. super
TO BE SOLD
or would be let on lease.
For further particulars and orders to view
Apply:
Clements Newlings Ltd.
96 WOOD STREET, LONDON, E. C. 2

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—To let, unfurnished, very attractive, large bed-sitting room, 4th floor; rent £60 per annum; near Sloane Square; moderate charges for meals; also other small flats for ladies and furnished rooms. Apply Women's Pioneer Housing Ltd., 83 Buckingham Palace Road, S. W. 1.

LONDON, Streatham Common—Unfurnished, modern, self-contained; central heating, constant hot water; 1 reception, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, etc. £130. Box W-72, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Maisonette, furnished, 2nd and 3rd floors; electrically equipped for heating, lighting, cleaning, cooking; 1 sittingroom, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom; newly decorated; close Christian Science church. Bostock, 39 George St., W. 1. Welbeck 6763.

LONDON, KENSINGTON, 47, Harrington Gardens and Campden Hill—Unfurnished; self-contained sunny flats overlooking gardens; large rooms, passenger lifts, constant hot water, central heating. Apply Store, 4 William Street, Knightsbridge. Sloane 3810.

LONDON, Earl's Court—Self-contained, furnished flat to let; 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom; constant hot water; 3½ gns. weekly. Box W-71, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

NORTH LONDON—Three rooms, bathroom, gas, electric light; 25/-; garage if required. Write Box W-67, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

EXQUISITE embroidered ivory Chinese silk shawl, fringed, 5 ft. square; in family since 1861; bargain. Box M-2031, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SALLY PAGE
Knightsbridge Galleries
58A Brompton Road, London
Phone Kensington 2629 Nr. Knightsbridge Tube
PERIOD AND MODERN FURNITURE from her own factory. Specialist in small pieces for flats and houses. Illustrated catalogue on application.

HOME SHARING

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Spring and summer is a "peak" season on the higher frequency spectrums, for these signals now have daylight to aid their travel. They need a heavily ionized Heaviside layer high above to reflect them back to the earth at remote points. Such a Heaviside layer is built up only by the penetrating sunlight of long summer days.

So when the summer season comes around, amateurs and all-wave set owners alike wander down to these transmitting lanes to which distance is no obstacle. Here the amateurs work and adjust and build, all for the thrill of setting up their far-away conversations, mostly "shop talk," while we, the inquiring listeners, are free to dial-in their chatter at random. Occasionally we may stumble into some distant fellow that many of his fraternity here would be glad to contact.

At present, one of the best received of the transatlantic amateur group is ON4AC, at Antwerp, Belgium. Throughout the United States—in fact, just about the whole globe—they are tuning him in, usually with the best volume sometime between 5 and 8 or 9 p. m. E. S. T.

Station LAIG, in Norway, comes through very well now and then, too, while a number of "G" calls from Great Britain are frequently audible with strength that at least warrants fair intelligibility. Signals from the Latin Americas seem to carry a bit more volume than those to the east or west; thus some of the operators, many of whom use nearly perfect English enunciation, oftentimes have their radiations mistaken for some American local. Among the more active of the Spanish waves that one is most sure to hear during the late afternoon or evening are the Mexican, X1G, HP1A, at Panama City, Panama, and the powerful Cuban, CO6OM, Tuinucu.

Coast-to-coast contacts in the United States are, of course, common only when conditions are the least favorable for reception from abroad. One can easily find out what conditions are on the "ham" band by listening to the Americans when first tuning-in. If they are calling foreign points, it is likely that reception is good. Pick out the weaker waves, especially on the edges of the band—this is where foreign amateurs are apt to be found!

Since June 1 the Japanese Broadcasting Company has radiocast a special short-wave program each evening for listeners throughout the North American continent. The programs are transmitted on a frequency of 14.60 megacycles.

At the present writing, little has been heard of these Oriental programs. To flash programs regularly all the way from Tokyo to our Eastern seaboard is undoubtedly a task that even modern short-wave engineering cannot always perform readily and easily. American set-owners in the western part of the continent, particularly those on the West Coast, should, however, be rewarded with good evening reception from the Island Empire.

Morning sessions sent out by the 10.74-megacycle Japanese transmitter, JVM, have had fairly good reception in the West during the past few weeks and at times have even reached as far as Boston with titbits of Far-Eastern ether fare.

It is quite probable that with favorable wavelengths in use, the Japanese "American Hour" will at least be an improvement over the present morning pickups. The programs from Tokyo are now heard at 12 midnight, eastern standard time, or 9 p. m., on the West Coast.

G. M. L.

(A Monday Short-Wave Feature.)

Friendly Feelings Increasing in Wake Of Irish Civil War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — An incident which arouses hope that the 13-year-old wounds of the civil war are at last beginning to heal was seen here when several leading members of the Opposition attended the state banquet arranged in honor of Mr. J. A. Lyons, Prime Minister of Australia, who visited Dublin last month (May).

Since the time of the "troubles" the two big groups, especially the leaders, have met socially but seldom and then generally in an atmosphere of veiled hostility.

At the banquet to Mr. Lyons, it was noticed that not only did Opposition leaders receive invitations but that a good many accepted. Senator Ernest Blythe, former Vice-President and Finance Minister, was there. So were Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, ex-Minister for Defense, and General Richard Mulcahy, ex-Minister for Local Government. Two other prominent Opposition deputies were also present, Mr. John Dillon and Mr. Frank McDermot, both of whom are Vice-Presidents of the Fine Gael, or United Ireland Party. This, however, is less significant as neither of them took an active part in the civil war.

Mr. Lyons, who spent a week end in Ireland, told interviewers that he was visiting the Irish Free State "through the kindness of Mr. de Valera," adding that he himself is of Irish descent. Asked if he would act as peacemaker in the "economic war" between the Free State and Great Britain over the former's non-payment of land annuities, Mr. Lyons replied: "That's not my idea of a holiday. I've enough troubles of my own without getting involved in yours."

Toronto Seeking Wider Civic Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Civic officials were recently instructed by the Board of Control to ascertain if the Provincial Government would provide legislation which would enable Toronto to fix a housing standard and to loan money, to be repaid through taxes, to bring the dwellings up to the proposed standard.

At a special meeting of the Board of Control, the matter was brought up by Controller Ralph Day. By the proposed legislation it would be decided, as was done in England recently, how many persons should be allowed to occupy so many feet of floor space, how much air space is needed, and other questions.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Alaska

Juneau—Week days, no regular time assigned, KINY, 610kc.

Discontinued

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—Week days, 4:10 p. m., WFIL, 560kc.

Philadelphia—Week days, 12 noon, WIP, 610kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver—British Columbia Church of the Air; Sundays, Aug. 11 and Sept. 29, 1935; 1 p. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

California

Arcadia: Arcadia, Monrovia, Duarte Union High School, Colorado Boulevard at Madison Avenue, Monrovia, 3 p. m., June 30.

Carmel: Sunset Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 30.

Pacific Beach: Elementary School Auditorium, Ingraham and Emerald Streets, 3 p. m., June 30.

Van Nuys (Twelfth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 14654 Hamlin Street, 8 p. m., June 30.

Connecticut

Mystic: Strand Theater, 3:30 p. m., June 30.

Indiana

Grand View: Grand View Gymnasium, 3 p. m., June 30.

Michigan

Grand Haven: Woman's Club Building, Washington Street, 4 p. m., June 30.

New York

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., July 1. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.

Oregon

Lake Grove: Public School Auditorium, Boone's Ferry Road, 3 p. m., June 30.

Tennessee

Knoxville (First Church): Bijou Theater, South Gay Street, 3 p. m., June 30.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, June 30

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc.

New York

New York City—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 49.34m.

Indiana

Terre Haute—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

[A Monday Feature]
[A Friday Feature]

Canada Declared to Be On High Road to Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Social legislation recently presented to the House of Commons at Ottawa following the Price Spreads Commission investigation was termed entirely inadequate in a resolution passed by the Canadian Association of Garment Manufacturers at their recent session here.

Standardization of wages and conditions in Quebec and Ontario was recommended in another resolution; unemployment insurance, adequate wages and working conditions were advocated; the federal government will be asked to make it a criminal offense to offer a discount on goods other than for cash. Canada is on the way to prosperity, declared W. K. Cook, who was re-elected president of the association.

Worth Knowing

NINE UMBRELLAS ARE BOUGHT BY WOMEN FOR EVERY ONE BOUGHT BY A MAN!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

19.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. One of the following words is misspelled: laboratory, lavatory, zoology, mineralogy, sacrilegious. (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. The Suez Canal connects the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean Sea. (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Rome is north of New York. (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. The following sentence is grammatically correct: "Neither Congress nor the White House, in the estimation of newspapermen, have the right to overrule the Supreme Court." (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. The shortest book in the Bible is II John. (*Yes.....No.....*)

6. The Christian Science Monitor was founded in 1908. (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Texas was formerly a part of Mexico. (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. In vetoing the Patman Soldier Bonus Bill, President Roosevelt established a precedent by appearing in person before Congress. (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. The United States is now officially a member of the World Court of International Justice. (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Spain forms the western boundary of France. (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found Among the Advertisements]

Daily Anecdote

Lincoln the Lawyer

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, who probably knew more good stories and told them better than any other afterdinner speaker America has ever known, once told an experience of Abraham Lincoln, when the latter was a young lawyer. The story was told Mr. Depew by Mr. Lincoln.

Lincoln had been engaged as attorney for the defendant in an assault case. The complainant, bearing ample evidence of the beating he had received, told a vivid story of the fight. Mr. Lincoln realized that he had no real defense, but, having decided that the complainant rather fancied himself in repartee, he arose for the cross-examination. He looked at the man long and earnestly. Finally he asked:

"Well, my friend, how much ground did you and my client here fight over?"

"About six acres," replied the witness.

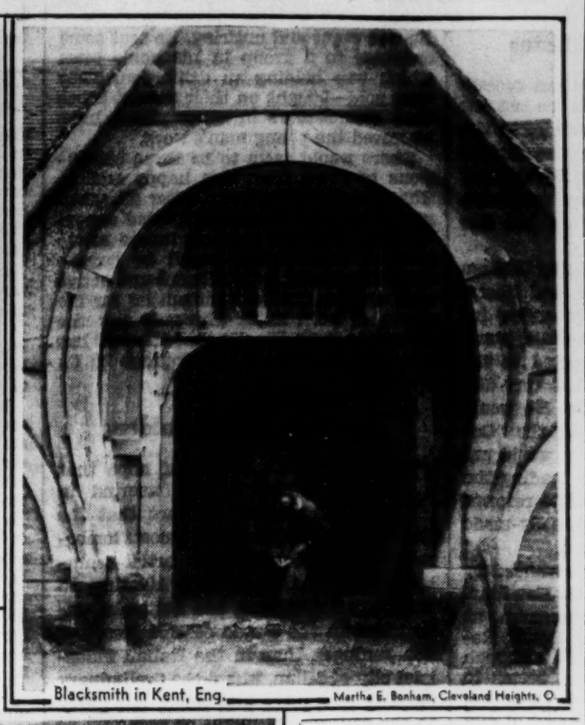
"Don't you think," said Mr. Lincoln earnestly, "that this is a mighty small crop of fight to gather from such a big piece of ground?"

Everybody laughed, including the jury, the judge, the district attorney, and even the complainant; so the case was literally laughed out of court.

Daily Features

Overseas With the Monitor Camera Club

Street in Hong Kong — Mrs. L. Neuenschwander, Fessenden, N. D.



Blacksmith in Kent, Eng. — Martha E. Bonham, Cleveland Heights, O.

Harbor Scene, Mentone, France — Miriam Morgan, New York

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Musical Wagon

TWO boys in our town, seeing the success achieved by a radio-equipped advertising truck, discovered a means of supplementing their own incomes. From a theater they secured two large, colored posters which they mounted on a small wagon. The posters conceal a hand-operated phonograph which renders loud music as the boys draw the wagon along the sidewalks of the town. Busy pedestrians cannot help but notice the advertisement, and parents are beginning to recognize it as drawing attention to a play suitable for children.—M. M. S.

Brevities

Humorist: We read that a well-known actor and his wife have a caravan holiday every year. In the event of the horse going on strike, the lady can always hitch her wagon to the star.

Milwaukee Journal: The Dionne babies have become so wealthy they may have to pay Canada an income tax, even after exemptions for dependents.

Detroit Free Press: Home is a blessed place where it isn't embarrassing if everybody stops talking.

Quotation for Today

GO PUT your creed into your deed nor speak with double tongue.—EMERSON.

What They Say

Amateur Contests

"Everybody is a ham at heart. The listeners put themselves in the place of the amateur." — *Jim Harkins, amateur contest organizer.*

Self-Reliance

"No one must be allowed to suffer for lack of life's necessities, but self-reliance must be encouraged and thrift rewarded."—*Jesse H. Jones.*

Security

"Less wealth and more security would make us a happier people."—*Will Durant.*

At Last

"The younger generation has decided to behave itself, and their elders are ashamed not to follow suit."—*Gertrude Atherton.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Seventh Month, "Ethanim"

WE ARE told in I Kings 8:1ff. of how Solomon and the people of Israel gathered together "at the feast in the month Ethanim, which is the seventh month," that they might celebrate the establishment of the famous "ark of the covenant" in the inner sanctuary of the temple.

The feast referred to was clearly the Feast of Tabernacles (or "Succoth"), which is still observed by the Jews on the fifteenth of this month (cf. 23:34). The month Ethanim (later described as "Tishri") included part of our September and part of October and was accounted the seventh month of the ecclesiastical year, but the first of the civil year. Hence it is that to this day, the Jewish New Year is celebrated on the first day of the month Tishri. On the tenth of the same month occurs the solemn ritual of the Day of Atonement.

In Lighter Vein

Puzzled Bird

Brown's parrot was an amazing mimic. It could imitate human voices, motor horns, barking dogs. Brown used to boast that it was the world's most intelligent parrot.

Brown and his wife spent a holiday at a farmhouse, and took their feathered pet with them. And that was the bird's undoing. Being a city-dweller all his life, the farmyard noises confused him, for since his return he persists in shouting:

"Quack-a-doodle-moo!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Necessary

Watched by his father, who seemed to be amused, Peter, aged 16, was carefully having his first shave. Using his father's patent safety razor, Peter frowned and scraped. Finally he rinsed the soap from his face and caressed his chin in the approved fashion. "That's better," he said.

His father grinned as he handed a blade to his son. "You've forgotten to use this," he said.—*Montreal Star.*

Such As It Is

Traveler: "Can I get anything to eat in this place?"

Waiter: "Yas, sah, you kin."

Traveler: "Such as what?"

Waiter: "Such as it is, sah."—*Pathfinder.*

—Tit-Bits

"I say, Arthur, this is a bit awkward! Are we supposed to pass her on the left or the right?"

Costly Experiment

"You sent for your daughter?"

"Yes; we found it too expensive to have her living in the city supporting herself."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Good Neighbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melrose, Mass.

A HOUSEWIFE had washed and hung out all of her dainty curtains, when she received an urgent telephone call and was obliged to leave home immediately.

While she was away, a heavy shower blew up; and she was dismayed that all her work on the curtains would be wasted. When she returned home, however, she saw no curtains on the line! But a note tied to her door said, "Call next door for curtains."

Her neighbor had not only taken them in, but explained, "They were just right for ironing, so I put them through my ironer. I knew you would have to hurry with the children's supper when you came home, and could not do them."

Says Hesiod, ". . . He who enjoys a good neighbor has a precious possession."

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

Answers to Correspondents

Gazin—Among English surnames we have *Gass, Gash, Gaze,* and *Gasson.* Also we have *Wacs, Wass, Wash,* and *Wasson.* Now, in these two sets of four names we find, respectively, the French and English forms of the same names. Both sets are found in old English records, because in mediaeval times the population of England was bilingual; and we find many examples of the correspondence of the French *g* to the English *w.*

Thus the French *guard* corresponds to English *ward, guerre* to *war, Galles* to *Wales, Gualtier* to *Walter.* Now, *Gazin* is from the Old German name *Waso,* from the adjective *hwas,* meaning "sharp," which among Frenchmen became *Gasson* (the Old French accusative form), and *Gazier;* while the corresponding English form is *Wasson.*

Nickinson — This is a personal name from a shortened form of *Nicholas,* and stands for "the son of (the diminutive) *Nickin* or *Nick.*"

Champion—This is a surname derived from an office. In the Middle Ages, kings, nobles, and bishops employed champions who fought in the lists as their representatives in trials by combat. *Champion* is also used as a personal name, as in that of the famous Huguenot *Champion de Crespigny.* The name *Campion* is due to the Norman Pickard dialectical pronunciation of the same name.

Ruff—This is not a costume surname, as some might suppose, for the "ruff" was not worn until after the surname period. The word is simply a phonetic spelling of *Rough,* which has also some popularity as a surname.

Lobdell — This was originally *Lobdoll,* and is a German local name of Slavonic origin. It cannot be traced in old English records.

Nicholas — This is a patronymic surname from the font name *Nicholas.* From the same source are many surnames like *Nicholson, Nickson, Nixon,* and *Nicholl.*

Hollister—This is a tree name, and is from the holly, the old name of which was *hollin.* From this we get the names *Hollins, Hollis, Hollings,* as well as *Hollister.*

Wetherby — This is a local surname. The suffix *by* indicates clearly that, like *Kirby, Moarby, Raithby, Ashby,* and many more, that the name denoted the fixed residence of a Danish population.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just Having Some Fun*

By LE PELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—*Vacation Plans for Three*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Recipes for Republicans

TWO formulas for Republican success have been put forward in the last few days—two formulas which go to the heart of party politics in the United States. The choice made by Republicans in the next few months may determine not only their party's future but the course of American history.

The first recipe was offered by William Allen White, beloved editor and liberal Kansas Republican, in an interview for this newspaper. It would contain many ingredients commonly attributed to the New Deal. But Chef White has very different ideas as to procedure. He would make haste slowly, eschewing the "Coercion displayed by NRA." He would put more emphasis on education, leading the people and the states to initiate reforms instead of placidly accepting ready-made devices fixed up in Washington.

The second formula was advanced by another Kansan, John D. M. Hamilton, Republican national committeeman, at the convention of New York Young Republican Clubs. Mr. Hamilton, although generally accounted a liberal, seems to have been in accord with a gathering which shelved a left-wing platform and developed its principal enthusiasm in attacks on the Roosevelt Administration. The Hamilton plan accepts the idea that the business of an opposition party is to oppose. It would rely chiefly on opposition to and criticism of Roosevelt policies.

The platform adopted at the Young Republicans' convention shows the effects of certain efforts to provide constructive alternatives to the New Deal. It adopts unemployment insurance and old-age pensions, it comes out for an improvement in civil service, and urges a "consumers' counsel" to help in the regulation of utilities. Yet the emphasis is more on being "agin the government," even to the extent of proposing a return to the discredited but by no means conservative "stabilization" method of maintaining farm prices and making an attack on the now generally accepted Securities Act.

These may be taken as specimens of two methods. Attack is always the easier. Yet merely opposing may lead a party into strange positions. Mark Sullivan, veteran and conservative Republican writer, publicly advised the "Grass Roots" convention not to indulge in a blanket denunciation of the Roosevelt program. Today the number of voters owning no close allegiance to any party is growing; they are not won by efforts to paint one party all black or all white.

Moreover, many Republicans have had more than a little hand in the New Deal. Many of them are sympathetic, for instance, with the President's inheritance tax plan, with aims of the security bill, and so long as their party clings to high tariffs many will have nothing better than the AAA to offer the farmer.

Such considerations should dictate something more than blanket attack. Even if the goal be nothing higher than getting into office. But many Republicans have a bigger purpose than that. Many would like to see their party not stop with forthright criticism of New Deal methods—for which there is plenty of room—but go on in its own way toward similar goals. As Mr. White puts it, the party needs especially to tackle one fundamental problem:

> How to redistribute our national income by due process of law under the Constitution, so that the two fifths now in the unemployed or low-consumption group will become consumers on something like the same living standard on which the middle class eat, wear clothes, are housed, enjoy luxuries and provide for their children's education and their own security. . . . It is possible under the competitive capitalistic system.

Will the Republican Party fall into the temptation to be merely "agin" the New Deal, or will it seek a better new deal of its own? To nonpartisan bystanders the right answer, both for the party's prosperity and the welfare of the country, is apparent.

Courage and the CCC

OF ALL the alphabetical argosies that so hopefully have set sail from the quiet banks of the Potomac, perhaps none other has encountered such fair weather as the barque of the 3 C's. Its voyages often have been gainful to the country; its crew has done much useful work, and in the doing of it, many of its members have improved their rating. Thus the CCC has steered a course fairly free from the storms of criticism.

That the open-air existence and normal occupation have been beneficial to many thousands of young men in the CCC camps has often been told. It is not so widely known that the camps are offering post-graduate courses to numbers of high-school youth. In various ways it is being disclosed that these pioneers in unaccustomed jobs have "found" themselves. Here is one instance. A Sharon, Mass., boy joined out and was sent to a New Hampshire forestry reserve. His natural bent had been artistic but the quest for work had left him scant leisure to develop it.

There, in New Hampshire, the beauty and grandeur amid which his new work had thrown him inspired him to devote every non-working moment to painting. He was eager and untiring. He sent some canvases to a group in his home town which was holding an exhibition. They were sold—bought on their merits. Since then connoisseurs in other places have approved the young man's work.

There would seem to be three conclusions to draw from this happy ending. That the old home town, after all, when scratched, may reveal unexpected opportunities; that the more fortunate members of communities—small or large—could frequently, by intelligent and active co-operation, create opportunities for the youth of both sexes who only ask the chance to work. Finally that the CCC has given renewed hope and courage to its workers.

The Fire Still Smolders

CERTAINLY a glimmer of hope that hostilities may yet be averted in Africa is seen in the fact that the Italo-Ethiopian Commission meets tomorrow on neutral soil. An impartial examination of the documents relating to Ualual and elsewhere can better be undertaken in the Dutch seaside resort of Scheveningen than in the Italian industrial city of Milan, where the preliminary meeting took place and where one party to the controversy might be regarded as in a more favorable position than the other.

But the prime necessity is that there should be no unavoidable delay. The rainy season is advanced, and the descent from the clouds cannot much longer keep the smoldering fire under control.

It may seem strange to find this urgency for a solution so widely shared in the face of the virtual agreement by Rome not to resort to arms in the liquidation of its dispute with Addis Abeba. For one of the resolutions adopted at Geneva last month provided for a settlement of the differences between the two parties in accordance with Article 5 of the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty. Article 5 says:

> Both governments undertake to submit to the procedure of conciliation and arbitration disputes which may arise between them and which it may not have been possible to settle by ordinary diplomatic methods without having recourse to armed force.

Yet the facts are there. Men are being drafted for service in the neighborhood of Ethiopia. Preparations for action go on apace. There is no lessening in their intensity. The expansionist policy of Italy is no longer disguised by Mussolini. The glory of a nation, if not its ambition, he feels, is at stake. And the anomalous position is set up of a country moving in the channel of peace, on the one hand, and driving with unconcealed vigor in the direction of war, on the other. The question of sincerity in agreeing to seek a settlement without recourse to arms has yet to be tested.

Hope for the moment rests in the commission of conciliation. It is the fervent desire of the world at large that the outcome of its efforts will be crowned with success. To this end, full support is assured in its work, for there is no lack of appreciation of the seriousness of the problem.

Public opinion generally is entirely out of sympathy with a renewal of warfare, no matter how restricted the scale. And if it is one of the tragedies of a censored press under a dictatorship that the full force of this opinion is prevented from finding its way into the homes of the peasants, it is comforting to know that the weight of such opinion at least may yet exert a restraining influence upon those who apparently have the destiny of a people in their hands.

"Debunking" the Desperado

"SAY, he's okay. He ain't a bit tough," enthusiastically chortled a little chap who, with a party of boys from New York's East Side tenements, listened with wide-eyed admiration the other day to J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, as he proved to them how and why "Crime Can't Win."

It was a great occasion for the youngsters, this personally conducted tour through the Justice Department crime laboratories, with Mr. Hoover himself, "boss of all the G-men," explaining that more cleverness and courage are required in capturing criminals than in cowardly crimes of gunmen. The young visitors were shown the elaborate system of files containing complete records of 10,000 "public enemies"; they saw Dillinger and Floyd relics. They learned something of the precision and rapidity of methods which enabled federal agents to jump on the job in the Urschel kidnaping case within fifteen minutes after the telephone call was received from the victim's relatives. "You can't beat the law, boys," Mr. Hoover told them.

Opinions may reasonably vary as to the complete wisdom of handing thrills to adolescents by depicting the rout of the gangster through methods sometimes as violent as his own. Of that there has been somewhat of a surfeit in the press and in the movies. It is idle to ignore, however, that youth craves the adventurous. If that normal tendency can be channeled into admiration of that which "ain't a bit tough," through dramatization of law enforcement instead of lawbreaking the change is in the right direction.

The English Village

Book News of the Day

THERE is a village England, common enough in films and in the works of novelists more concerned with romance than truth, which has no existence in reality. Similarly there is a village England, common enough in every county from Kent to Cumberland and from Durham to Devon, which has no existence in the endless books which praise England.

In the one, figures called yokels gallivant heartily in antique smocks, drink ale in pewter pots, sing "The Farmer's Boy" in impeccable harmony, and talk in an idiom largely made up of "Oi be" and "Oi baint," all against a flawless background of half-timbered Tudor architecture.

In the other, there are no yokels in smocks, but only ordinary country workers such as one might and indeed does see in the fields of France and Germany, who in turn sing not "The Farmer's Boy" but "Ain't She Sweet?" and "The Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze," according to the fad of the moment, who ride push-bikes and motor-bikes and hanker after the life of towns and the pleasure of cinemas, and who live not behind sweet Tudor timbers but in raw brick and stucco cottages called council houses or in picturesque but ill-ventilated houses.

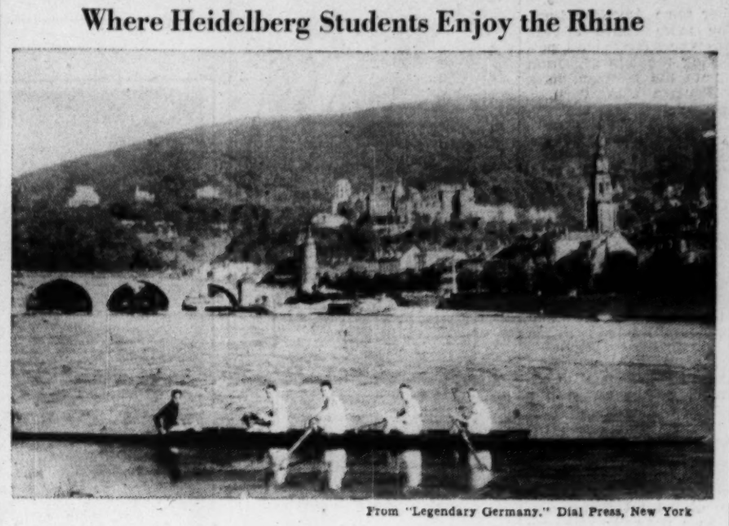
There is also a third village England, often depicted in the works of finer novelists and quite common in reality. This England is a charming, satisfying but quite unspectacular place. It is peopled for the most part by unheroic countrymen, birds and animals; it has a background not of Tudor timbers but of water meadows and cornfields, small rivers and plowed land, rain and cloud, frost and sunshine; its only dramas are composed of the eternally repeated acts and scenes of seedtime and harvest, the arrival of the chiff-chaff, the departure of the swallow, and the break and fall of leaf and bud. There are no yokels; there is no singing except the singing of English hedgerows.

It is an England which cannot be savored or felt or even seen in a chance visit by those who, with guidebook in one hand and pencil in the other, tick off the scenes and sights as they tour from one hotel to another. Its charms are reserved for those who live in it, either by choice or necessity, and who have time to taste to the full the pleasures of a climate which brings the primrose into flower at Christmastime, and an atmosphere of such antiquity that "some of our rustic settlements seem to have grown into the landscape and to have become an indistinguishable part of surrounding nature."

This, in fact, is the England of Sir William Beach Thomas's VILLAGE ENGLAND (London: Maclehose. 8s. 6d.): the England of unspectacular fields and hedgerows, of wrens and robins, woods and cornfields, farms and churches, flowers and animals, an England in which, as he very truly remarks, the landscape "has been carved by man," and in which "many of the loveliest villages have grown up in the least lovely places."

Set in this landscape and dealing with the life of these villages, "Village England" is a book based upon tradition, truth and observation. The truth is not always the whole truth and the observation not always the fullest observation, but it is a book well worthy of the England it describes and the tradition to which it belongs. H. E. B.

Where Heidelberg Students Enjoy the Rhine



From "Legendary Germany." Dial Press, New York

As the Rhine Grows Up

I HAVE followed the world's most famous river from its cradle in the high alps of the Grisons to its grave in the North Sea and have gradually come to think of it as an actual person, with characteristics good and bad, but largely good, for it runs a noble, stimulating course through life and it works for its living.

Its boyhood in Switzerland is marked by some rough and tumble escapades and by the usual boyish tendency to show off. In the Viamala Gorge, for instance, it is a mere stripling, five feet in width, yet it has cut a rock channel 160 feet deep and rushes for miles at breakneck speed as if intoxicated by the glory of its youthful strength. As it comes into contact with Liechtenstein and Austria its roughness is polished off a bit and it even grows studious and contemplative for fifty miles as it slowly works its way through Lake Constance.

At Schaffhausen it has one more savage fling in plunging over the great fall with a roar that literally silences thunder. From then on it is a man, full grown, with responsibilities to undertake and a life work to achieve.

The problem of nationality causes it some concern in youth and early manhood. A tempting invitation from the Principality of Liechtenstein, whose citizens pay no taxes worth mentioning, is courteously rejected. A similar invitation from Austria, though phrased with subtle charm and *Gemütlichkeit*, meets a similar rejection.

Between Constance and Bâle the merits of Germany and Switzerland are long and earnestly weighed. Sometimes both banks are German territory with a few Swiss enclaves, sometimes both are Swiss with a few German enclaves. The uniform of the customs guard at each village wharf announces the nationality of that particular village. North of Bâle, France issues her gracious invitation to the now adult river, but the idea of being called *le Rhin* somehow does not seem quite natural, and *der Rhein* decides to take out German naturalization papers. It becomes quite definitely the German Rhine and its best years are spent in the Reich.

* * *

From Strassburg to the sea Father Rhine works to support the family of towns and cities that have grown up on its banks. Tugs of several nations ply its waters, puffing and snorting upstream, then racing as if before a gale downstream. I remember very well, for instance, being held up at one of the bridges while a Dutch tug named for Queen Wilhelmina laboriously drew a string of six barges upstream, and simultaneously a giant French tug named *Bordeaux* roared downstream at the pace of a speed boat with the coal barge *Diderot* in its wake.

Enormous rafts of logs are always to be seen floating down the great stream. Baseball could be played on them, and I remember that in my tenderest youth I used to speculate as to whether the Babe Ruth of that period (was it perhaps Candy Lachance?) could knock a home run the length of a Rhine raft and into the river.

Between Bingen and Coblenz *Vater Rhein*, although middle-aged, experiences a strange and tremendous romance. He meets the Lorelei and his feelings fly "all ways to once, like sparks in burnt-up paper." He is suddenly handsome, virile, inspired. For forty miles his banks are one unrolling dream of verdant beauty, with vineyards clambering up to ruined castles, with incredible picture villages squeezing into any foothold they can find.

* * *

The legend of the Lorelei is claimed as the work of one Klemens Brentano in 1802, but the substance of it is certainly much older. Heinrich Heine wrote the famous verses proclaiming *die Lorelei* a blonde.

More than a score of composers set the lines to music but none of the settings "took" until Friedrich Silcher, an obscure organist, wrote the lovely melody that the world still hums and always will. Perhaps Father Rhine in his new ecstasy whispered the theme to Organist Silcher, for the latter had never been heard of before and was never heard of again.

Below Coblenz the Rhine gradually shakes off its mood of high romance and concentrates its attention on the day's work. Past Bonn, the birthplace of that supreme giant in music, Ludwig van Beethoven (and one may see the giant's cradle), past Cologne with its twin-spired Gothic miracle, past gay Düsseldorf, aristocrat of the Rhineland, this splendid old river works its passage to the Dutch frontier. Beyond that point it loses its personality and becomes a disordered group of languid streams concerned only with merging their waters with the infinity of the sea. S. A. C.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Relief vs. Wages

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Does so-called relief really relieve?

We normally employ quite a number of people each summer, but this year we can scarcely find anyone to work for us because almost everyone ordinarily available is on relief or working for the local relief office. Wages paid there are more than people in this locality, after a number of years of heavy losses, can afford to pay for help.

Unquestionably, a number of truly worthy people are honestly earning their wages, and we cannot but be glad that this is true; but, on the other hand, there are undeserving people who are getting as much as they can for nothing with little thought of contributing anything in return for a living.

Last summer we tried to get satisfactory domestic help, but had a hard time because in several cases people who were on relief were afraid that after the summer was over they could not get on the relief rolls again. The same is true again this year.

How long can the taxpayers of this country bear the burden of a form of relief which can do no permanent good and which is destroying the initiative and self-respect of many persons? MRS. ALDEN H. POTTER

Washburn, Wis.

Arms and Intentions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

President Roosevelt's address to the graduating class at West Point was a good example of the kind of talking which, if accompanied by consistent action, would greatly further the cause of world peace. But the world is already too thoroughly used to hearing national leaders make protestations of their peaceful intentions while advocating national "defense" plans that seem to belie their words.

President Roosevelt's West Point address came only a few hours after the close of American naval maneuvers in the Pacific which millions of citizens of Japan believe are aimed at their national defense. We should, of course, be unfair to Mr. Roosevelt if we assumed that the gap between his words and the policies of his country were greater than that between the words and works of leaders in all other countries. But it is time that we all realized peace talk alone is far from sufficient.

It is time we tried to see our defense plans and our professed intentions from the other fellow's point of view. Then we should rid ourselves of the belief that we can safely go on arming as long as our intentions are right.

It is all very well to say, "Whether we are a menace to peace depends not on the size of our armament but on our intentions." But to other countries it is the size of our armaments that makes us a menace.

If our arms are small, the other fellow does not much care how dangerous our intentions might be. He knows we cannot carry them out. But if our arms are large, he does not much care how good our intentions are, since at any time that they may change we can force our will upon him.

An arming nation may look only at its intentions. In which case other nations will be inclined to look only at its arms.

Let us have more peaceful speeches by all means. But let us have more than that.

Brookline, Mass. M. COURT

The Channel Isles: Feudal Rights

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent Monitor appeared a short article in which some interesting details were given anent the Channel Isles, particularly with reference to their legal status under the British Crown; and especially emphasizing the fact that, in so far as these isles themselves are concerned, the English monarch still retains the old title of Duke of Normandy. But this is not the only instance of its kind in which an ancient form of feudal title is held by the King of England, as, for example, in the case of the Isle of Man—that far-famed *Ellan Vannin*, so much reverenced by antiquaries, and equally admired by trippers and other travelers of diverse types. This place formerly boasted its own independent kings, but James, Seventh Earl of Derby, on succeeding to the sovereignty of the island, changed his title from king to that of lord, and when the regal rights attaching to the Manx realm were finally ceded to the British Government, in the year 1829, it was decreed that all future kings of England should assume the title of "Lord of Mann and the Isles," and it is said that the late King Edward VII was always very insistent on the observance of this "style" being strictly adhered to.

Like the Channel Isles, the Isle of Man possesses its own Parliament and its own legal functionaries, and it is still in many respects separate from the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom.

The costs in connection with the purchase of the sovereign rights of the Isle of Man amounted to £487,144, a large sum, certainly, but nevertheless thought by many to have been inadequate. EDWARD P. SMART

London, Eng.

Mirror of Opinion

Supporting Liquor by Taxation

WHEN considering the tax program, just in proportion as the Government gets desperate, its representatives seem to lose their judgment in looking around for new ways to raise revenue. . . . There is one form of raising money, however, to which we feel unalterably opposed.

This method, to which we refer, is that of taxing transactions or traffics that are under the ban in morals of a great deal of the population. We refer to such a tax as the liquor tax, if such tax is placed on it, because it is considered bad for the community.

Virtually, under such conditions, the Government, which is society, says to the trafficker, "We, society, are willing that you shall do this business we are opposed to, providing, in the partnership, you give us a lot more money for it than we insist on having from other lines of trade."

This is wrong as a policy; it is wrong as a principle. When the tax was placed on whisky during Lincoln's Administration, as a revenue measure, Mr. Lincoln called attention to the fact that it tended to entrench the liquor business in the political life of the nation because it made government dependent upon income from liquor.

He was right. It was one of the most tremendous forces for the protection of the traffic. If it is bad for society to permit these things, it is infinitely worse for society to go into a partnership on it and exploit the people who are buying liquor, so that society should pay its own bills from such exploitation.

We feel the same toward the gambling business. If it is going to be permitted, certainly let us not depend upon it to pay the expenses of government.

We would say the same thing in regard to the sale of tobacco. . . .

We should treat these things as we treat all other lines of trade; tax them as we tax all other things. If we believe they are evil, we should treat them as evils. Evils should be forbidden and not permitted at a price, and they can be forbidden a lot easier when they are not entrenched behind a price. . . .

We hope our legislators will keep clear-minded upon the nature and purpose of the tax and not proceed along lines that will make it more difficult to deal with the various problems, on their merits as problems, than to have them entrenched as revenue-producers for society, above that of the ordinary business.—*Santa Ana* (Calif.) *Register.*

The Wide Horizon

Reform—and Normalcy

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE New Deal, one may say, has now boxed the compass. President Roosevelt's program of taxation with a social purpose completes the cycle of reform. He is on the philosophical ground trod by T. R. so spectacularly, and followed by Woodrow Wilson. It is progressivism of the 1907 or 1912 variety that rings through the tax proposals.

In the lee of the hot winds of controversy, it is refreshing to regard our searching times in historical or world-wide perspective. For instance, take the conservative London Daily Telegraph's cool remark on Saturday: "To the British mind, there is little that is revolutionary about Mr. Roosevelt's proposals to Congress. They merely follow in the footsteps of a succession of British Chancellors of the Exchequer who have made these forms of taxation familiar to this country."

And, dipping into earlier American experience, we find Senator Sherman of Ohio using these familiar words of the first income tax measure: "Socialism, Communism, Devilism!"—none of which it ever became.

Similarly eyeing the grass-roots Republicans at Lincoln's shrine, it was informative to recall that the Republican Party originated the first movement of opposition to the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution in its attack on the Dred Scott decision, and Abraham Lincoln himself who on occasion found ways to stretch the Constitution. And it was the Republicans of Reconstruction days who continued in peacetime this nullification. By graceful irony, a southern professor of history reminds the nation of many of these facts in the current Virginia Quarterly Review.

* * *

The main issue now confronting Washington is whether to tackle the essentials of the President's tax program at the present session. Despite considerable pulling to and fro, the odds are still—and rightly so—that the program should be given more mature study. Appointment of Congressional and Treasury committees seems the obvious way to draft a detailed program.

Only when their work is completed will it be possible to judge the President's program. Everything depends on the specific schedules. If the inheritance tax is to apply only to legacies above $10,000,000, and the increased corporation tax to firms earning over $1,000,000 annually, then only a few interests will be much affected—two or three legacies a year, twenty-odd individual incomes, and not many more than one hundred corporations.

Meanwhile, Congress has been piling up an enormous grist of work for the Supreme Court at its next term. The Wagner labor bill, the social security bill, the Guffey coal bill, the amendments to the AAA, are being pushed fast toward enactment. All of them are open to doubts as to constitutionality. The TVA will be under similar fire, along with many other measures. The nine justices in their gleaming new home will indeed be in an unenviable position when they return to Washington in the autumn. On the one hand will be the New Deal, enacted by Congress and wrapped up with the personal fortunes of the President. On the other hand will be the eager Republicans, anxious to use the issue of constitutionalism in the coming campaign.

* * *

Some claim the present White House pressure for measures of dubious constitutionality is a deliberate plan to force the court's hand—to pile up such a heap of legislation, each measure the precious charter of some particular group, that the court will be forced by political expediency to acquiesce. But it is more likely that the court will be guided by its view of the emergency—just as in wartime emergency the court has permitted most sweepingly unconstitutional measures. Thus, the more successful Mr. Roosevelt's efforts at bringing back prosperity—in so far as his efforts tend in that direction—the more likely the court is to override him.

The more difficult, too, would be his re-election. It was the end of the emergency, the return of "normalcy," that defeated Woodrow Wilson. More than one parallel between the wartime Democratic President and the present Chief Executive is now emerging.

At any rate, White House discipline has been laid down with a rigid hand for several days now, with mixed results. Bills were passed at a rapid rate, but there was a tentative joker in almost every one. For example, the social security bill was ridden by the Clark amendment exempting firms operating private insurance schemes; the holding company bill is still lacking the "death-sentence" clauses on which the President insisted; and it is very likely that the same fate will meet Title II of the banking act.

How many of these checks will be eliminated before the bills reach the White House desk cannot be said. Certain it is, however, that the President's patient wait for the congressional waters to move is getting him modified results at last. He need only hang on for a few weeks more, and by every indication his final score will be better than most. Then a breathing spell, and then the court will shoulder its heavy responsibility.